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An Old Man's Valentine.

"Give me a valentine, Youth"—
And the old man's cheeks were aglow,
Though a staff was in his hand
And his hair was white as snow—
"Give me a valentine—something nice
The girl I love is beyond a price."
"One of the old-fashioned kind,
All sweet with the perfume of flowers;
With dear little simple rhymes,
And two lovers in rosy bowers,
With a timid hope and a thought of tears.
That has been my style for fifty years."
"This one will suit her, I think.
Her eyes, as these blossoms, are blue,
White as these lilies her hair,
Like this dove, she is tender and true.
Just such a valentine—smiles and fears—
As I've sent her now for fifty years."
"No need for laughing, young man!
But laugh when you're seventy years old,
If the girl you love to-day
Is beloved of you seventy fold,
Laugh if you've had, through fifty years strife,
The wonderful joy of a faithful wife."
"Send her a valentine then,
As I'm sending my wife to-day;
Send her one every year,
For that is a true lover's way.
God give you, young man, a wife like mine,
And you'll send her, I know, a valentine!"

LOSS OR GAIN?

An old gentleman, leaning forward with his hands clasped over a gold-headed cane, was seated in a summer-house situated upon the grounds of a hotel at a fashionable watering-place. He was in a corner hidden by drooping vines, and his face expressed deep and apparently painful thought. The refrain of his sad musing was, "Only one person in the whole world to love me, and I shall lose even that love now!"
On the other side of the summer-house, divided from the side the old gentleman occupied by a rustic partition, two ladies, young and fair, rustled in, and taking out some fancy work, settled down for a chat.
One was tall and dressed in a pretty costume that was at once youthful and matronly; the other was petite, blonde, and not more than eighteen. Mrs. Courtland spoke first.
"Embroidery, Alice?" she said. "A handkerchief corner. For your trousseau?"
"Yes," and the sweet voice faltered, while a burning blush crimsoned the fair cheek. "Is it not pretty?"
"Very. I want to talk about your prospects, child. Your Aunt Mary tells me you are making a splendid match."
"Did she? I think so, Blanche. Malcolm is so noble and good!"
"But your aunt tells me he is the favorite nephew of the great merchant, Hubert Bates, whose wealth is something enormous. You have only to help him play his cards well and he will probably be heir to a magnificent fortune. But what ails you? You look as if I was telling you a piece of news."
"I think Aunt Mary has been misinformed; that is all."
"Then he is not Mr. Bates' nephew?"
"I never heard him speak of a rich uncle, and I am quite sure he has no hope of inheriting money. He has a good salary, and my little fortune will furnish a small house; so we can make a comfortable and, I hope, a happy home."
"Did he never speak to you of his uncle?"
"Not of a rich uncle. He had told me of a lame uncle, his mother's brother, who has been very kind to him, given him his education and a start in the world. He always talks of him with the deepest love and pity."
"Pity?"
"He suffers tortures from the effects of a fall that has lamed him for life and often causes him weeks of agonizing pain. Malcolm tells me with tears in his eyes of his fear of losing this friend."
"I wonder if it is the same!" murmured Mrs. Courtland.
"Tell me, Blanche, some of the best places to go for our furniture and carpets. It will be new work for me to buy household goods, and Aunt Sophy is not well enough to help me much."
"Oh, I will go with you. But I declare, if I were you, I would wait and see if your Aunt Mary is right. Your fortune will never buy or furnish such a house as a future millionaire should live in."
"My fortune," said Alice Hunter, with a ring in her clear voice, "will furnish a house suitable for a bank clerk with five hundred a year salary, which is what my husband will have. If Malcolm has a rich uncle he is not the man to live in expectation of money to come to him over a grave. If his uncle Hubert is, as you say, very rich, Malcolm would hate money won by the death of the nearest relative and dearest friend he has. But I don't believe in the money, for he never spoke of it to me." Then the talk drifted into discussion

of bridal finery, of furniture and stories of the young wife's content in her own married life.

But the old man leaning upon the cane was thinking: "Can it be true? Does Malcolm think so little of my money that will be his, that he has never even mentioned it to his promised wife? Can it be that I shall gain a loving, tender niece, instead of losing my nephew when Malcolm marries?"
Loving his nephew so deeply, Hubert Bates had felt a keen pain at the news of his betrothal. He had never seen Alice Hunter, but he knew she had been brought up in a circle of fashion and was the orphan niece of one of society's gayest votaries, Mrs. Mary Haydon.

While he mused upon the conversation he had overheard, the silvery voices of his young neighbors still sounding beside him, there was a sudden crash. Something struck him upon the head, and he lost consciousness.

Cries from the summer house, from groups of people collected in the grounds brought a party of men speedily to the spot. The rotten posts supporting the roof upon one side had given way and the side and roof had fallen in. Mrs. Courtland and Miss Hunter were buried under the fallen timbers, the doorway being completely blocked, but were uninjured. Not so the old gentleman, who had been their unsuspected listener. He was taken out pallid and senseless.

Nobody knew him. He had come by the morning train, had taken breakfast, but no room, and asked the hour for the return train. A surgeon, summoned as speedily as possible, announced a broken arm and injury to the head, making a likelihood of a long, tedious illness. There was some animated discussion, some suggestions of hospital, a search through the pockets of the unconscious victim, resulting in the discovery of a small sum of money, but no letters, papers or cards; and finally a desertion of one and another, each going his or her way, with the consoling reflection "It's none of my business."

But when they had all deserted the injured man the surgeon, still busy binding up his arm as he lay upon a bench brought from a ruined summer-house, felt a light touch on his hand and looked up.

"Can I help you?" Alice Hunter asked.

"No child, not now."

"What will they do with him?"

"I suppose he must go to a hospital."

"But the ride—the journey?"

"Will cause great additional suffering, perhaps result in death."

"Doctor, will they keep him here if he is paid for?"

"Certainly; but there is not money enough about him to pay his board a week."

"I will pay it."

"You?"

"Yes; I will not let him die for want of money I have. He"—and her lips quivered—"he looks like my dear father who is dead."

"Hem, yes. Here comes the followers to carry him to the station. I think I will have him taken to the house where I board. It will cost less, and be more quiet."

Mrs. Courtland declared Alice was outraging the proprieties most dreadfully when the young girl went to the house and offered her services as nurse to the doctor; but Aunt Sophy silenced all comment by moving her belongings from the hotel to the quiet boarding-house, and the doctor found he had a valuable assistant.

Alice explained, in her quiet, low voice, that her father was ill for nine long months before he died and she was his nurse. This accounted for the noiseless woolen dresses, the velvet-shod feet, the quick eye and ready hand, and when the sufferer recovered consciousness the gentle voice and tact that quieted him in paroxysms of pain and fever. Aunt Sophy was too much of an invalid herself to help; but she sat beside the bed while Alice moved to and fro, and performed all nursing duties.

The invalid had one long talk with the doctor, and then submitted to the gentle ministrations of the two women, only insisting upon a man the doctor provided being with him at night and within call.

The season was over, and only three remained of the summer boarders at the house, when, one cool October day, the sick man, now fast recovering, called Alice to him.

"I shall soon be well again," he said, regretfully.

"Yes," she answered, cheerily, "very soon."

"I shall miss my nurse."

"And I my patient; but I am glad you are recovering. We were afraid at one time there would be a more painful parting."

"My love for Malcolm can bear riches or poverty," she answered; "but, sir, our home needs you. You will come, will you not, to the children, who will try to make your life happy by loving care? Long before I knew you, Malcolm told me he hoped, when he had a home, to win you to live in it. Will you let me, too, beg of you to come to us?"

"Gladly, child! gladly!" the old man said.

"You mean I was in danger of dying. Why should that be painful? I am old."

She made no answer, looking sorrowfully into his uplifted eyes.

"And a burden upon you, the doctor tells me. Why did you make yourself responsible for a stranger?"

The fair face flushed, the soft eyes were dewy with feeling, as Alice said softly: "Because you are old and seemed poor and friendless. I was glad it was in my power to aid you. Do not think it was at any great cost," she added, with a generous desire to lighten the burden of obligation. "I have some money lying idle."

"For the wedding-day, perhaps. Well, child, you might have poorer jewels to deck your bridal than an old man's tears of gratitude and love. I am getting well and shall soon leave you. Will you give me a keepsake?"

The girl loosened a little locket from a chain round her throat, cut off one of her golden curls and put it in the place of some hairs he took out, and laid the trinket in the old man's hand.

"With my love," she said, softly. "Ah, child!" he sighed, "an old man sick and feeble wins little love."

"Yet," she said earnestly, "you must believe that I have nursed you since you were conscious with affection. My own father is gone, but if ever you want a daughter's care or affection, believe me, I will gladly come to you if possible."

Three days later the house was deserted. Aunt Sophy and Alice returned to their home, and Alice cheerfully paid out of her small patrimony for the board and expenses of her venerable patient.

She little guessed how deep an impression her care and tenderness had made upon the heart so long closed against human affection, so distrustful of any advances from his fellow-creatures. It was a revelation to him, this active charity to an utter stranger. He had gone to the hotel merely to see Malcolm's choice and had purposely left all clue to his identity behind him. He had intended meeting Alice, if possible, unknown and watching her unobserved; but accident had thrown them together in a way he little anticipated. The first use he made of his recovery was to write to his nephew, and Malcolm met him at the station when he returned home.

Knowing nothing of the recent accident, the young man was shocked at the change in his uncle's face.

"You've been ill?" he cried.

"Very ill."

"Why did you not send for me?"

"I had even better nursing than yours, Malcolm. Don't ask me any questions now, but tell me about your marriage preparations."

"Alice has gone home, and will remain until November. Then she comes to Mrs. Haydon's, and will buy her furniture."

"In November?"

"Yes."

Late in November she came, her trunk full of Aunt Sophy's presents, and Aunt Mary gave her cordial greeting. A grand wedding was the display upon which the lady had set her heart, and Alice shrank a little at the comments upon the rich uncle and her own good fortune in the "first-rate match."

But just before the wedding day a little note was brought to Alice by a gorgeous footman, who was driven to her aunt's behind a private carriage. The note was from Malcolm, and begged her to come to him in the carriage.

Wondering, but obedient, Alice was speedily ready, and was driven to a handsome house, where the door was opened to usher her into a stylish drawing room, where a gentleman awaited her, and Malcolm advancing said: "My Uncle Hubert, Alice!"

Kindly blue eyes looked into her own, withered hands were extended and a voice she knew well said: "We are old friends, Malcolm. Are we not, Alice?"

Then, before she could answer, the old man continued: "I have thought, Alice, that it was unkind to have my nephew wait for my death before sharing in my wealth. I have borne a curse of distrust in my heart for many years, thinking my money won me all the affection, save Malcolm's, that was offered me; but, though you were well content to wed the young clerk and put your own patrimony into his home, you must not refuse my heir, who has accepted from me an income that makes him independent, and this home."

"My love for Malcolm can bear riches or poverty," she answered; "but, sir, our home needs you. You will come, will you not, to the children, who will try to make your life happy by loving care? Long before I knew you, Malcolm told me he hoped, when he had a home, to win you to live in it. Will you let me, too, beg of you to come to us?"

"Gladly, child! gladly!" the old man said.

"I understand now," Alice said to Malcolm, "why you wanted to wait until after the wedding to take our house. You wanted to surprise me."

"I assure you I am as surprised as you are, though it was Uncle Hubert who persuaded me to wait."

So where the rich, lonely man had feared to lose the one love of his life, he gained another tenderer, sweeter love to brighten his declining years by a daughter's devotion and affection.

The Value of Autographs.

Mr. Mason, the numismatist of Philadelphia, is also authority on the value of autographs. The letters which command the highest prices are those which are termed "autograph letters signed," being such as are written entirely by the signer. Of the autograph letters of the Presidents, those of Washington and Lincoln lead, Washington's bringing from \$5 to \$25, and Lincoln's from \$4 to \$20. The most ever paid for a letter of Washington was \$115, for one written six days before his death, and supposed to be his last. Letters of Zachary Taylor are worth from \$5 to \$10; of John Adams, from \$3 to \$10; of James Madison, \$3 to \$5; of Andrew Jackson and W. H. Harrison, \$2 to \$4; of Jas. K. Polk, \$1.50 to \$3; of Thomas Jefferson, \$1 to \$3; of J. Q. Adams, \$2 to \$3.50; of John Tyler, \$1 to \$2.50; of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan, twenty-five cents to \$1; of U. S. Grant and R. B. Hayes, twenty-five cents to fifty cents, and of Millard Fillmore, twenty-five cents to thirty-five cents. Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence Thomas Lynch, Jr.'s autograph is the most valuable, being worth from \$50 to \$100; then George Gwinnett's, \$25 to \$50; Stephen Hopkins', \$20 to \$25; Lyman Hall's and John Hancock's, \$10 to \$25, and so on, all of them bringing good prices, with the exception of Robert Morris', which is quoted at from fifteen cents to twenty cents. Kosciusko's signature is worth from \$5 to \$10; Edward Braddock's, from \$4.50 to \$10; Cornwallis', from \$3 to \$6. Besides these, there are scores of other names in Mr. Mason's list, quoted at all sorts of figures.

The Happy Moment in a Boy's Life.

There is a time in the life of every boy when his spirits are buoyed on waves of unadulterated felicity, and that time is on a fine bracing morning when the circus comes to town and is giving its pageant.

In the country the boy who is compelled to go to school on this eventful day feels what he considers a punishment more keenly than does a forger his well merited five years in Sing Sing. As he sits and cons his hateful lessons he feels as mean as does the man who buys a dollar and a half new silk scarf by gaslight and discovers on the following morning that it is grassgreen.

His melancholy is not soothed by the soul-melting strains of "Lullaby of the Ball" or "Grandfather's Clock." The happy boy is the one who can follow the highly colored wagons from street to street and marvel at their contents.

It is one of the happiest moments of his life. He drives his hands into his pockets, pushes his cap back on his head, and marches along as proudly as though he were Alexander wading up to his neck in human gore. His thoughts will never be known, but they are pretty respectable in regard to flight and general symmetry.

Then he goes to learn the occult mystery which surrounds the creation of a tent. His spirits are now the same of human bliss. That afternoon he goes to the circus, and the junk-man gets three stove-lids and a copper-bottomed preserve kettle for twenty-five cents.—*San Francisco Post.*

The River Amazon.

Extensive, important, and profitable as our rivers are in respect to commerce and development of the country, they are wholly unequal to the rivers of South America. The Amazon alone furnishes a host of watery resources, and is fitly named the Mediterranean of that continent. Together with its tributaries, it is navigable by steamers, according to official reports, for 26,858 miles; its average breadth in Brazil is four and a quarter miles; it rises, when high, fifty-four feet above its ordinary level, and its volume is so vast that sailors at sea drink its waters and find it fresh outside of land, its current being visible 500 miles from shore. The volume of the principal rivers of our sister continent is, proportion to the area drained, far greater than the volume of rivers here, on account of increased rainfall. The annual-rain fall on our Atlantic coast averages from forty to forty-five inches; on the coast of Brazil, seventy-nine inches. The main channel of the Amazon is, for the first 1,000 miles from the ocean, nowhere less than thirty

fathoms. Beyond the Peruvian frontier, it continues to be a big river more than 1,000 miles into the heart of the Andes, the head of steam navigation being at Mayro, Peru, 3,623 miles from the Atlantic, and 325 miles from Lima by public roads; so that it is only 321 miles from Callao—the port of Lima—on the Pacific, to the head of steam navigation on the Amazon. Peruvian railways will soon bring steamers on the Amazon within one day's travel of the Pacific, and Peruvian enterprise will speedily improve Andean communication, and open the interior of South America to civilization and commerce. The tributaries of the Amazon are longer than the largest rivers of Europe.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Fearful tempests are reported from Algeria. During one storm at Bone the hailstones killed a woman working in the fields. A flock of pigeons was also killed, and after the tempest a great number of hares and partridges were found dead on the ground.

There are twenty-five Mennonite villages in Manitoba, with 489 dwellings and 2,841 residents. These emigrants from Russia have 10,470 acres under cultivation, 362 horses, and some 2,500 cows and oxen, and have already large stores of grain and other produce. They are growing rich rapidly, and are said to prove the very best of citizens, settling all their disputes among themselves, and having in their colony neither a constable nor a lock-up. There should be a decidedly large influx of these people this year, as thereafter those who remain in Russia will be liable to serve in the army.

In Germany, employers must be careful what they say or write in favor of dishonest servants whom they discharge. A merchant who spent the summer in Wiesbaden with his family, left his house in care of his servant girl. On his return he discovered that she had absconded with valuables. He said that her former employer, who, as he then learned, had dismissed her for dishonesty, had nevertheless given her a written recommendation, declaring her to be "faithful and trustworthy." It was judiciously decided that the suit was well brought, and that the man who, by his negligent or reckless indorsement of a faithless servant, caused another to put confidence in her, ought to be held liable for the damage thereby occasioned.

Death in the pan: The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* warns housekeepers against "tin" vessels where an alloy of lead and tin has been used by scampish makers to coat the sheet-iron plate. The alloy is readily acted upon by acids, and salts of lead are thus introduced into food. In Michigan several cases of *paralysis agitans* have been traced to this sort of poisoning, and it has been discovered that children have died of meningitis, fits and paralytic affections caused by drinking milk kept in such vessels. Analysis of a large number of specimens of tin plate used in culinary articles showed the presence of an alloy with lead in almost every instance, and often in large quantities, and it is asserted that a large proportion of the tinned wares in the market are unfit for use on this account.

Bismarck and Frederick the Great.

Prince Bismarck's home policy has often been compared with that of Frederick the Great, but in one point, at least, the great king has a marked advantage over the great premier. The former, although as arbitrary as any caliph in the pursuit of his own ends, permitted unlimited freedom of speech, and was fond of saying that "he could do what he pleased and his subjects could say what they pleased." How he would have treated the "seditious utterances" which his imitator is so sternly repressing, two facts may suffice to show: A Berlin book-seller sent to the palace a copy of the most stinging lampoon ever published against Frederick, and asked for his majesty's instructions. "Do not advertise it offensively," answered the king, "but sell it by all means; I hope it will pay you well." On another occasion, he found a crowd staring at a scurrilous caricature of himself, which had been pasted so high up on the wall that it was not easy to see it distinctly. The king, pushing his way through the startled throng, said to his attendants, "Put it lower down, that they may not have to strain their necks over it." In an instant the obnoxious placard was torn to shreds, and the crowd dispersed with a shout of "Long live Father Fritz."

An excellent way to enjoy life is never to envy another's happiness, nor interfere with his pursuit of harmless pleasure.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Who ever saw a house fly?
A highly-colored tale—The peacock's. Women in short hair are dock-tresses. When a man hasn't a red he gets blue.

Thirty-five years ago all carpets were made by hand.

The devil fish, according to Professor Frederic, has purely blue blood.

St. Louis has twenty-six breweries and only one temperance society.

"So dark and yet so light," as the man said about his short ton of coal.

There were 157,000,000 pounds of tea exported from Hong Kong, China, last year.

The hair of the buffalo is now largely employed in making overcoats, which are all wool.

"What one man can do, another can if he has the will and determination"—and knows how.

Best temperature for house plants, forty-five-degrees at night, seventy-degrees in the day.

The grocer offered him a frozen ham, but he said he'd rather not take the cold shoulder from any one.

A good soldier, who goes to perform an act of charity, must observe the following orders: 1. Order alms! 2. Carry alms! 3. Present alms!

The father of a St. Louis bride presented his son-in-law with 80,000 head of cattle. "Papa, dear," exclaimed his daughter, when she heard of it, "that was so kind of you; Charley's awfully fond of ox-tail soup."

"Why are you looking at me so intently, Alice?" said Theodore. "I was gazing at vacancy," replied Alice, dreamily; and yet there is a twinkle about her mouth that shows her appreciation of the young man.

This country manufactures 1,000,000,000 pins annually, says the *Fulton Times*, and yet if you ask a man for one he will invariably assert that he just used the last one to fasten his collar with, or left it on the lapel of his other coat.

"First class in astronomy, stand up. Where does the sun rise?" "Please, sir, down in our meadow; I seed it yesterday." "Hold your tongue, you dunce. Where does the sun rise?" "I know, in the east." "Right! and why in the east?" "Because the 'east makes everything rise.'"

Wild animals are rapidly disappearing from Algeria. The French government pays up to ten dollars for every lion or panther that is killed, and about thirty-seven cents for every jackal. In 1877 rewards were paid on fifty-three lions, forty lionesses, nine cubs; 530 panthers, forty-five young panthers; 1,072 hyenas, and 14,784 jackals. Lions and panthers abound most in the wooded province of Constantine, hyenas are most numerous in that of Orange, jackals in that of Algiers.

Arctic Discovery.

Arctic expeditions may be roughly classified under one of two heads. Either their aim is to open up new channels of communication through the icy waters of the Polar seas or to attain the barren honor of reaching further north than any previous explorers have been able to penetrate. To the former category belong such enterprises as those of Franklin, of Nordenskiöld, and the projected expedition to Hudson's bay. To the latter belong, among others, the attempt of Captain Nares, and the journey for which Commander Cheyne, R. N., is now endeavoring to procure the requisite funds. Putting aside, however, the vexed question of the utility of a visit to the north pole, the project of Commander Cheyne deserves some attention, if only for the novelty of the means by which the gallant officer hopes to attain his end. After serving under Sir James Ross, Captain Elliott and Captain Austin in three several Arctic expeditions, Commander Cheyne has come to the conclusion that the north pole, unattainable as it seems by ships, may, after all, be reached by means of balloons, which would come into use when the ice barred all further progress by sea. The advantages to be obtained by this method are sufficiently obvious, but it is doubtful whether they would not be more than counterbalanced by the additional risks attending aerial locomotion. Whether the result, even in case of success, would pay the cost and danger incurred is, too, as we have said, at least questionable. However, this is a point for Commander Cheyne and his supporters to determine; and if the latter are sufficiently numerous to start the expedition, we can only wish the explorers all success and a happy return from their hazardous journey.—*London Observer.*

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ARLINGTON, FEB. 8, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Reading notices, 25 cts. a line; Special notices, 15 cts. a line; Religious notices, 10 cts. a line; Obituary notices, 10 cts. a line; Ordinary advertisements, 5 cts. a line. Subscriptions, \$1.50 a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 4 cents.

STATE HOUSE NOTES.

The salary reduction question being practically settled; there is a prospect that the real business of the Legislature will be advanced with some degree of speed. Let us hope so, at any rate.

The "Legislative Manual," that most convenient and useful of all State documents, made its appearance this week, and members have eagerly received copies falling to them.

Last Tuesday being the date fixed as the limit when new business could be introduced, was a busy day. There were forty-five petitions, seventeen orders, and five bills introduced, besides eleven reports of committees. Among the other matters presented was an order by A. E. Scott, Esq., of Lexington, that the Committee on Education consider the expediency of providing by law that the teaching of Greek shall not be required in the High schools of the State. Another provided for the abolition of the Art school and one of the State Normal schools.

Two very important orders were introduced last Monday. The first was that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of providing that any church which shall set up and promote a lottery shall thereby lose its right to hold property exempt from taxation. This order is backed up by petitions from the ministers, lawyers, merchants and tax-payers. The second instituted an inquiry as to the disposition of defaulted liquor cases, and what legislation is necessary to secure the prosecution of bonds in such cases. This matter cannot be pressed with too much vigor, as it is in the higher courts, and not the lower, that the liquor traffic find its principal shield.

The Railroad Committee has reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Billerica and Bedford Railroad, with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The bill to authorize the Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation to purchase the Lowell & Lawrence Railroad and the Salem & Lowell Railroad, and for other purposes, was passed in the Legislature last Thursday.

By a special message, Governor Talbot calls the attention of the Legislature to the growing peril in which our fishing interests are placed by the continuance of the free fish provisions of the treaty with Great Britain, and asks that body to aid in interposing the whole influence of the state in favor of the abrogation of that portion of the treaty. The sentiment of Massachusetts fishermen is pretty unanimous on this point, for they see our fishing ports going to decay, and millions of money and thousands of deserving unemployed people driven from our shores by the operations of this portion of the treaty.

Among the other items of business considered last Wednesday, representative A. E. Scott, of Lexington, whom the *Herald* names the educational reformer, secured the adoption by the House of an order that the education committee consider the expediency of providing by law that pupils shall not be fitted for college in public high schools, and that towns may appropriate money to pay the expenses of the tuition of those pupils who desire to prepare, or may unite in maintaining such schools. Orders similar to those offered by Mr. Scott have been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Aldrich, of Middlesex.

SILVER WEDDING.—The Frost family is so closely connected with the history of Arlington, and they have so many church and social interests in the town, that although most of them reside in the adjoining town of Belmont, our people are interested in any event that concerns them. Twenty-five years ago last Monday evening there was a double wedding in West Cambridge, the contracting parties being Henry Frost, Jr., and Miss Adeline L., daughter of Mr. Thaddeus Frost; Mr. Edmund Walton and Miranda C. Frost, a sister of Henry, Jr.; and last Monday evening these two couples celebrated their "silver weddings" at the residence of Mr. Henry Frost, Jr., in Belmont. Some seventy-five friends of the two couples assembled to congratulate them, and the good wishes of the guests took substantial form in numerous elegant gifts which were presented in an address by Rev. William F. Potter. A letter was read from Rev. George Hill, now of Norwood, who performed both marriage ceremonies twenty-five years ago. The affair was extremely social and enjoyable.

A horse belonging to Mr. A. Dargin dropped dead on Spy Pond, last Sunday forenoon.

HARVESTING THE ICE.

The past week has been favorable for the storing of ice at Spy Pond, and all that could work to advantage have been given employment. Work was continued all last Sunday, by a large gang of men making ready for cutting to fill the houses on the easterly side of the pond, early the next (Monday) morning, but nothing was gained by it, as the machinery would not work, and cutting did not commence until afternoon. The only interruption since was caused by the breaking of the endless chain, last Tuesday afternoon, but this caused a delay of one hour only. The chain was full of cakes at the time, and when they came rushing down the inclined plane, men scattered in every direction. It seems wonderful that no one was hurt. The snow storm of Wednesday afternoon caused the shutting down at an early hour, but not enough fell to interfere with operations in clear daylight, and the full force was set to work Thursday morning.

A GREAT SUCCESS.—This is the universal verdict of all who witnessed the entertainment in the vestry of the Unitarian church, last Tuesday evening. The vestry was full almost to overflowing, in spite of other entertainments.

The opening piece was a portion of the now very familiar comic opera "H. M. S. Pinafore," which recently concluded a highly successful run at the Boston Museum. The society is peculiarly rich in material for such a performance, and on this occasion the best seems to have been selected. Mr. B. Delmont Locke filled the position of the *Captain*, and Mr. S. P. Prentiss made the most of the part of the "Ruler of the Queen's Navy," the *Admiral*, Miss Genie Eaton, as *Little Buttercup*, was charming, and Miss Eva Fessenden in the part of *Cousin Hebe* the "sisters and the cousins and the aunts" most happily. The make-up of the several characters was nearly perfect, and we were surprised to learn that the costumes were all home-made. The accompaniments were nicely rendered on the piano, assisted by the usual corps of violinists. Both the male, female and mixed choruses were finely rendered.

This piece was followed by humorous readings by Messrs. Morton and Chase; singing by Miss Proctor and Mrs. Goodwin; and pantomime by Messrs. Goodwin and Wyman. Not being able to witness the close of the performance, we clip the following from the *Traveler's* report.

The closing performance by the Jubilee Singers, whose presence was secured at "great expense," was the crowning feature of the evening. The melodies selected did not call for brilliant execution, but the quartette sang in such sweet harmony that the last of the entertainment gave quite as much pleasure as the first. The affair was perfectly carried out, and delegations from adjoining towns, as well as members from the different societies, composed the large audience in attendance. In fact nothing better has been presented this season, and the audience were pleased to know that "another of the kind" will come off on the evening of Feb. 20th.

The management desires us to say that the next entertainment will be on the 20th, and will be one of the "regular" series, at the usual price of ten cents. The special features are unavoidably reserved for some other occasion.

DOES IT PAY.—Two years ago we made a careful examination of the report of the Treasurer of the State Temperance Alliance, and found that eighty per cent. of its total receipts were consumed in salaries, commissions to collectors, office rent, etc. The Springfield *Republican* has made a similar examination this year, and finds that of the \$5,000 received from all sources, less than \$1,000 was expended in legitimate work.

RELIEVED AT LAST.—Some months ago a little grand-daughter of Mr. S. C. Clement had some mellow seeds in her mouth, and swallowed one of them. It lodged in the little one's throat, and all efforts to dislodge it were fruitless. The moving of the seed in the throat has caused the child to cough very severely every day, and this week, after a violent fit, the seed was found in her mouth. It was hard and bright, resembling polished bone or ivory.

ADDRESS.—Mr. A. W. Damon, of Arlington Heights, Regent of Boston Council, No. 4 "Royal Arranum," delivered an address before the members of the order in Boston, last Tuesday evening. The order is similar to the Knights of Honor. The social feature which is prominent in this order might well be introduced into lodges of the K. of H.

The Virginia State Treasury is empty, and the Auditor wants to know how he is going to raise the necessary funds to carry on the State business.

The party at the Wm. Penn Hose House, last Tuesday evening, was a very pleasant affair, as usual. No better managed parties were ever held.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. J. Lewis Merrill, pastor. Morning service at 10.45; Sunday School at 12. Evening service at 7.

Sunday School concert in the evening, at 6.30 o'clock. The subject will be "The Home," and Mr. Taylor, the Superintendent, has arranged a very pleasing and instructing exercise.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. H. Spalding, pastor. Morning service at 10.30; Sunday School at 12. Afternoon service at 3.00; prayer meeting at 7.00.

Rev. R. G. Toles will deliver an address upon the work of the Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, in the Baptist church, next Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A choir of children will be present and sing.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. J. Parrot, pastor. Sunday School at 9.30; preaching at 10.45.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. F. Potter, pastor. Morning service at 10.45. Sunday School at 12.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—Rev. D. G. Haskins, D. D., Rector. Choir rehearsal at 2; Sunday School at 2.30; prayers and sermon at 3.00; evening prayers and sermon at 7.30.

OUR CLUB.—This organization, which is composed of a large number of our citizens of both sexes, without reference to age, meets in Menotomy Hall, where a very neat and convenient stage has been erected. Last Tuesday evening the programme was properly named "An evening with Dickens," as all the scenes, tableaux and music were from the familiar works of this great author. A large number of characters were presented, and the careful manner in which all were dressed, and the familiarity displayed with the text, made it peculiarly enjoyable to us, and the audience showed its approval by hearty applause.

The friends of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union will be pleased to learn that the trustees have received, by voluntary donations, the full amount asked for by them in order to secure the bequest of \$80,000 by the late Joseph B. Eaton, and have paid \$20,000 on account of the mortgage debt of \$100,000 upon the Union building, Boylston street.

The fair which is to be held in Town Hall, Arlington, on the 19th and 20th inst., will afford an excellent opportunity for all who sympathize in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to manifest their interest by donations of useful or fancy articles, or contributions of money to purchase things for the fair. They are doing a noble work in this community.

PRESENTATION.—At a regular meeting of Hiram Lodge, F. A. M., Thursday evening, Bro. W. F. Potter, in behalf of the members, in a very neat speech, presented Henry Frost, Jr., with a very handsome Past Master's Jewel, Bro. Frost responding as well as he was able under the circumstances.

ELECTION.—The annual meeting of "Menotomy Club" was held Monday evening. The election of officers resulted as follows:—
President.—A. D. Hoff.
Vice-President.—J. W. Peirce.
Treasurer.—J. J. Eaton, Jr.
Secretary.—R. L. Sawin.

THROWN OUT.—Mr. Joseph Hartell, while riding up North Avenue, in Cambridge, last Tuesday evening, was thrown from his sleigh and quite severely injured about the head. His wounds were dressed, and he was conveyed to his home in Arlington by the police.

The Women's C. T. U. will hold a fair in the Town Hall, on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 19 and 20. All interested in the cause of Temperance are cordially invited to send any articles for the sale to Reynolds Hall, Tuesday afternoon.

Last Tuesday evening Henry Burns assaulted Dennis Moran while at work on Spy Pond. Thursday afternoon the case was brought before Judge Carter, and Burns was fined \$3 and costs. He appealed and gave bonds.

The regular meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Reynolds Hall, Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock. Ladies are invited to meet to sew at two o'clock. A full attendance is particularly desired.

The suppers and sociable at the Congregational church vestry, last Thursday evening, was well attended, and full of enjoyment.

SOCIABLE.—The next in the Bethel Lodge series of sociables occurs Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, in the lodge room in Bank Building.

The Union League of Philadelphia has voted against the use of cards in their rooms. The vote stood 230 to 217.

The Adelphi Club enjoyed a supper in their rooms last Monday evening. It was confined to members only. It was a very pleasant affair.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1879.

Day by day a throng gathers in the rotunda of the Capitol to see the old artist Brumidi enter with feeble step and be helped by his assistant into his chair, lowered from the great dome above, and by the aid of pulleys borne upward through the dizzy height to the platform, where, under the skillful touch of his artistic brush, new pictures grow upon the pannelled space that are "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Four score years have plowed deep furrows in the old artist's cheeks, and almost palsied his skilled fingers; but his artistic conception has grown more and more perfect, amid the decay of his physical powers. May his life be spared to complete this the grandest conception of this artistic age.

The fish commission have 2,000 young cod that have been hatched within the last ten days, now packed in ice at the Smithsonian Institute. Some of them were taken up to the Capitol for exhibition. By looking hard the Congressmen could see them. They are kept in water of nearly the same temperature as that in which they would now be if hatched naturally—34 to 36 degrees Fahrenheit. Capt. Chester's apparatus for hatching cod is proving entirely satisfactory, and the cultivation of this valuable fish will soon be carried on as readily as that of the shad.

The new rules in relation to shipping cattle just adopted by the British Government leaves the United States with a decided advantage over many countries on the continent whose cattle are required to be slaughtered within ten days after landing, or are quarantined under strictest regulations which do not apply to American cattle. These rules will confine the large supply of cattle required by England to a few purveyors, among which the United States is the largest producer, as the regulations will prevent most nations from engaging actively in the live cattle trade, and those permitted to ship under the rules, with the exception of Canada, have few cattle to export. Between the 1st of May and Sept. 1st, 1878, there were shipped an average of 3,000 cattle a week to Great Britain from Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This trade is in its infancy, and will, without doubt, grow immensely, when the best methods of shipping have been devised. With the immense quantity of cheap grazing lands we have, we can defy competition from other countries in raising cattle.

A tidal wave of speculation is indicated on every hand. Railroad bonds are appreciating, a market increase in trade in all departments is noticeable, and mining stocks are finding their way into the market in cities, villages and towns all over the land. The average Yankee will not long remain idle himself, or be satisfied with four per cent. interest on his investment when opportunities are plenty for investing with a prospect of larger interest. As in the years following the crises of 1837 and 1857, so will history again repeat itself, and returning confidence will sweep in upon our commercial activities like the returning tide upon the ocean's shore.

The cipher business has been forced upon the committee, and some persons are very likely to be made uncomfortable as their own chickens are in danger of coming home to roost. Away with such infamous dishonesty. It is a disgrace to our civilization, and ought to brand with eternal infamy the members of any party authorizing or encouraging the means used at the last election to elevate their favorites to official positions. The country needs more honesty, and less treachery, on her political leaders.

And let us pray that come it may
The glad day long expected,
When public men will patriots be,
And only such be trusted.

The Chinese question disturbed the equilibrium of the House, a few days since, and a bill was passed after a spirited discussion that limits the emigration of these people to our shores, and will require new treaty stipulations. There are two sides to this question, and this action adverse to all precedents in our past history, turns backward the finger hand on the great dial plate of progress. 215 years before Christ, the Chinese nation, wiser than we, set all their tramps, their Cohens and Kearneys at work building a great wall, to prevent immigration from other nationalities, that they feared would disturb the harmony of their social and political fabric. A wall around America would be a Bonanza, "with millions in it" to contractors. If this scheme succeeds, we close commercial relations with one-third of the human race, and shut off communication with one-tenth of the surface of the globe. If we desire to put ourselves in the hands of strikers, trades unions and tramps, the surest way to do it is to check the tide of laborers coming to our shores. Our christian civilization and free institutions have little to fear from the influx of Germans, Irish or Chinese.

It cannot be disguised that a growing future of unrest is springing up in this district on the suffrage question. Taxation without representation, caused great activity in Boston Harbor, years ago, and our fathers fought and died for this God-given right, and the longer disfranchisement of the people of this tax-ridden district will inevitably cause disagreeable results. Nearly every official, from executive officers to tax-gatherers, are foisted upon us from Ohio or somewhere else. The capitol of a nation, like the core of an apple, is a serious place for the worm of destruction to seek a lodgment. We trust the representatives of the American people will yet deal justly with our citizens in this matter. FAX.

COMANCHE PECULIARITIES.

An American who has been studying the life, habits and traits of the Comanches, thinks there are at present from ten to twelve thousand, of whom about twenty-five hundred are warriors. Wholly nomadic, they have no villages or fixed habitations, but roam and plunder eight to nine hundred miles from north to south and seven hundred from east to west. They own large herds of horses and mules, obtaining horned cattle only for their immediate wants, because they cannot drive these as fast as they want to move. All their animals are procured by robbing the Mexicans and Americans, and all their wars are undertaken more for plunder of this sort than for any other purpose. They never take men prisoners, though they kill and scalp them; but they carry off women and children; make wives of the former, and rear the latter as their own. They never had any permanent places of abode, as the absence of all mounds or tumuli in the territory they range over clearly proves. They seem to have been born on horseback, where they do all their fighting, and in attacking trains they always endeavor to stampede the animals by cries and war-whoops—a stampede rendering destruction to a train almost certain. If they attack a village, they kill every body they encounter, and then drive off the stock. The chiefs of these Indians do not inherit their authority, but acquire it by superior knowledge, personal bravery, or success in war. Any social disagreement is adjusted by a council of chiefs and seniors of the lodges; but these disagreements are few, and family feuds are rare. Indeed they live together more harmoniously than many civilized people do. Of law they have no notion, nor have they any conception of National policy. They never observe treaties any longer than self-interest prompts, in which they resemble most enlightened peoples. Their religious ideas are very crude and indefinite. In an evil spirit they do not believe, but ascribe both good and evil to the good spirit. Their conception of a future life is indistinct; but they hold that the men who have stolen the most horses and taken the most scalps will have the best chance of happy hunting-grounds in another world. Fire is sacred with them, and used in all their religious observances. Ties of kindred are very strong, and extend not only to relatives by blood, but by marriage. Offences against any member of a family are avenged by all or any one connected with it. They are polygamists, some chiefs having ten or twelve wives. Infidelity on the part of a wife is punished by cutting off the nose. The husband exercises absolute dominion over the wife, who does all the work while he fights and steals. Going into a fight they divest themselves of everything except breech-cloth and leggings. They call themselves *Natini*, meaning live, or first-alive, people.

A correspondent furnishes us with the following interesting paragraph in regard to the fruit growing districts of California:—

"Orange growing in California has been assuming such dimensions as to make it doubtful whether in a few years it will pay to raise the fruit at all. Every land owner and settler in the neighborhood of Los Angeles is ambitious to have an orange grove; houses are surrounded by them, and they even border the streets. Many of the long-headed cultivators of the ground are beginning to plant almond and walnut trees, foreseeing a time when the market will be glutted with oranges. The success in raising bananas has not been very encouraging thus far, owing to the injury done to the young tree, by the occasional night frosts. It is believed, however, that harm is to be feared from frosts only while the banana trees are young, and that if they can be nursed through their infancy, they will prove hardy enough to survive. Oranges, figs, almonds, olives, bananas—these are among the fruits produced by the wonderful Golden State, as well as the choicest grapes, fit for wine and raisin making, and all the fruits of temperate climates, of the highest excellence."

VITAL STATISTICS.

Mr. Leonard A. Saville, the Lexington Town Clerk, has kindly furnished us with the following statistics gathered from the records of the past year, which will be of interest to our readers. For the convenience of any who desire to make comparisons, we publish the figures for 1877, as well as 1878.

BIRTHS.			
Whole number.....	1878	1877	
Males.....	34	31	
Females.....	15	18	
American parentage.....	19	14	
Foreign.....	12	12	
Mixed.....	21	15	
MARRIAGES.			
Whole number.....	1878	1877	
Both parties American.....	10	12	
American and foreign.....	6	9	
Foreign.....	4	2	
DEATHS.			
Whole number.....	1878	1877	
Males.....	41	46	
Females.....	18	20	
American birth.....	23	26	
Foreign.....	34	40	
Foreign.....	7	6	
Number over 60 years of age.....	17	14	
under 10.....	6	10	

THE BANNER TOWN FOR TRAMPS.

Lexington has received, entertained, and joyously sent away 1916 tramps for the year ending February 1st, 1879, at an expense of 2 1/4 cents each. The number each month is as follows:

February, 1878.....	200	September.....	63
March.....	191	October.....	97
April.....	176	November.....	161
May.....	156	December.....	317
June.....	166	January, 1879.....	350
July.....	23		
August.....	58	Total.....	1886

This number were kept at the Lock-up in Town Hall Building. Fourteen women and one man were put up at the Almshouse, and three men at East Village Lockup. Some of our economists are perfecting a plan for a further reduction in their expenses. A. W. B.

LECTURE.—The officers of the Arlington Lodge, A. O. H., are making arrangements for a lecture to be given about the middle of the present month. Full particulars will be given next week.

Time is money, but health is happiness. If you have a bad cold or cough, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, it will cure you. Price, 25 cents.

Blank and instructions for securing Arrants of Pensions, will be sent by Treasury & Green, Washington, D. C., to all persons enclosing nine cents in postage stamps. Original Pension and Bounty obtained. Patents secured for Inventors. All Land and Mineral claims, Homestead and pre-emption entries, and all contested cases are in special charge of W. S. Graft, Esq., for twelve years connected with the General Land Office, Land Warrants and Land scrip, bought and sold. Address as above.

Prof. Tice, the distinguished meteorologist and weather prophet of St. Louis, has issued his *Annual National Weather Almanac for 1879*, in which, besides foretelling the weather for every day in the year and clearly explaining the theory on which his predictions are based, he gives a history, causes and effects of tornadoes—a chapter on lightning bolts, exposes their general weaknesses, and explains how they may be made effective, etc. The whole is of great interest and practical value to every one, and especially indispensable to farmers. For sample copy and terms of sale to the trade, send 20 cents to THOMPSON, TICE & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

Marriages.

In Arlington, Jan. 12, by Rev. W. F. Potter, Edward Russell and Miss Mary E. Hodge, both of Winchester.
In Cambridge, Jan. 10, by Rev. Alex. Dight, Nathaniel E. Whittier, of Arlington, and Miss Sarah A. Hallingsworth, of Hamilton, Mass.

Deaths.

Date, name, and age inserted free, all other notice 10 cents a line.

In Arlington, Feb. 4, Sally, wife of Dea. J. Ham, of Rochester, N. H., aged 81 years, 14 mos., 6 days.
In Arlington, Feb. 4, Levi Barker, aged 74 years, 6 months, 10 days.
In Arlington, Feb. 5, Alice J., wife of John J. Eaton, Jr., aged 24 years, 10 months, 20 days.
In Cambridge, Feb. 3, J. Sullivan Russell, formerly of Arlington, aged 62 years, 8 mos., 22 days.

BOWDITCH'S FLOWER SEEDS.

For \$1 you buy \$10 worth of Seeds or Plants			
" \$3 "	" \$3.45 "	" " "	" Seeds or Plants
" \$5 "	" \$6.00 "	" " "	" Seeds or Plants
" \$10 "	" \$12.00 "	" " "	" Seeds or Plants
" \$20 "	" \$26.00 "	" " "	" Seeds or Plants

My New Catalogue for 1879 is the best and most complete ever issued. It contains numerous Engravings, illustrating thousands of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and also descriptions of all the Beautiful Plants, suited for a 2-cent stamp. To customers free. Sent by Express or Mail. (Safety guaranteed.) WM. E. BOWDITCH, 645 WARREN ST., BOSTON, MASS. Feb. 8-2m

PROMPT—EFFICIENT—RELIABLE

This will be the Motto of
Charles O. Wentworth,
In his
New Grocery Store
Just opened in
Robinson's Block, Lexington.

The Stock consists of
A Full Line of Groceries,
Flour, Grain, &c.
Coffee, Teas, Sugars, &c.
Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c.
SPICES, CREAM TARTAR, SODA, &c.

And all the thousand and one articles that go to make up the assortment of a first-class Grocery Store.

Also, a full assortment of the
BEST CROCKERY WARE,
At the Lowest Boston Prices.

This Stock of Goods has been bought for CASH at the very bottom prices.

The Goods will be sold for CASH at the smallest margin of profit.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the people of Lexington and vicinity to visit the store, and price and sample my goods before purchasing.

CHARLES O. WENTWORTH.
Lexington, Jan. 31, 1879-f

TO LET,

THE westerly half of double house, corner of Main and Academy Streets. For terms apply at the house, or of C. S. Parker, Advocate Office. feb-11

FOR SALE. Oat Fodder, cut in the milk. Excellent for horses. Much corn. Also, English and swale Hay. Enquire of WM. H. RICHARDSON. Jan. 23-3w

District Court of the United States. District of Massachusetts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 8516.

UPON a petition presented to the court by Alfred F. Bowman, of Concord, praying that it may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts provable under the Bankrupt Acts; it is ordered that a hearing be had upon the same on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1879, before the court in Boston in said district, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of said Registrar, No. 22 School street, in Boston, and that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. EDWARD DEYERLE, Clerk of said court. feb-14w

LYMAN LAWRENCE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Fine & Heavy Harnesses,
WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, BRUSHES, &c.,
AND ALL ARTICLES USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS HARNESS SHOP.
In addition to the above he keeps constantly on hand a full line of
BUILDERS' AND CARPENTERS' HARDWARE AND TOOLS AT BOTTOM PRICES.
Nails, Screws, Hinges, and Carpenter's Supplies Generally.
febl-ly
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, MASS.

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FLORIST.
CHOICE GREEN-HOUSE FLOWERS,
Bouquets, Anchors, and Crosses,
FLORAL DECORATIONS,
Of every description.
Plants Re-potted with Prepared Soil.
PLEASANT ST., ARLINGTON, MASS.
jan25-5m

FOR
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GROCERIES
GO TO THE
Arlington CASH STORE,
Masonic Building,
CLARK & SAWYER,
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T. F. O'BRIEN,
Furniture Upholsterer and
Cabinet Maker,
SCHOOLER COURT, - ARLINGTON.

Few Cushions made to measure. Draperies and
Curtains put up and taken down. Mattresses made
over in the best manner. Cane Chairs seated.
Carpet laid and fitted. Furniture Packing a
specialty. Furniture Dishing at patron's resi-
dence. All orders executed in a first-class man-
ner, as I have experience. All work done at rea-
sonable rates. New ordered work a specialty.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Orders
can be left in the Box, Post Office, Arlington, if
more convenient.

FOR SALE.
One Jersey Cow and Calif. Rye Straw for
Hot-Bed Mats, or Bedding. 1 Mature wagon
with pole, one Express wagon with pole.
Apply to G. M. ROGERS,
jan11-1f Lexington, Mass.

SEEDS FOR SALE.
Wyman Cabbage.
Boston Market Celery.
Hubbard Squash.
Parsley, Spinach.
Greenish Melon.
Enquire of **WALTER RUSSELL,**
Jan. 9, 1879. - 6W ARLINGTON AVE.

PETER HENDERSON
Cabbage Seed
FROM ASSORTED STOCK,
By **W. W. RAWSON,**
Warren Street. jan11-6w Arlington, Mass.

Sylvester Stickney,
SWAN'S BLOCK, ARLINGTON AVE.,
ARLINGTON, MASS.,
AGENT FOR
CLAMBERLAIN'S
EUREKA STEAM COOKER.
The Best and Most Economical
COOKING INVENTION
Ever offered to the Public.
It Saves Fuel, Time, and Labor.
It prevents all waste of Meats.
It carries off steam and odors.
Several of these Cookers have been in use in
Arlington for some months, and all using them
speak in the highest terms of their praise.
Call and examine, and get regular with full
description and reference, where desired, to par-
ties now using them.
SILVESTER STICKNEY.
ARLINGTON, Jan. 1, 1879. jan11-3mos

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treat-
ment, and Radical Cure of Seminal
Weakness, or Superstomatia, in-
duced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary
Emissions, Nervous Debility, and
Impediments to Marriage generally: Con-
sumption, Epilepsy, and Fits. Mental and Physical In-
capacity, &c. - by ROBERT L. CULVERWELL,
M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable
Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience
that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be
effectually removed without medicine, and with-
out dangerous surgical operations, bores, in-
struments, rings, or cauterization, pointing out a mode
of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every
sufferer, no matter what his condition may be,
may cure himself cheaply, privately and radi-
cally.
This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands
and thousands.
Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any ad-
dress, on receipt of six cents, or two postage
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Address the Publishers,
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41 Ann St., New York.
Post Office Box 4586.

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lington Almanac and Re-
gister, for 1879. Price,
only 10 cents.**

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Engravings, Chromos,
STEREOSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
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Pictorial Framed to Order,
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Oct3-17

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FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, LOOKING GLASSES,
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F. A. FESSENDEN,
Dealer in
Parlor, Chamber & Kitchen
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, LOOKING GLASSES,
Room Paper and Borders,
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BEADS AND MATTRESSES renovated and refitted with
Exquisite, Husk, Hair, Feathers, &c.
Cane Chairs re-seated. Party Hanging done to
order. Repairing in all kinds of furniture.
F. A. Fessenden is a practical Cabinet Maker and
Oil Finisher, and has a practical Carpet and Fur-
niture Upholsterer in his employ, and feels confident
of pleasing all who may patronize him, both in
work and price.
Arlington, Dec. 1, 1878. - 4f

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Teacher of Piano and Organ.
Special attention given to thoroughness and ex-
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References. - A. B. Von Carlyle Petersen, How-
ard M. Dow, Prof. De Anguerra, Emerson Piano
Co., Boston; Mrs. H. Swan, Arlington. oct5-1y

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IN THE BEST MANNER,
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F. M. PAINE,
LEXINGTON, MASS.
P. O. address, Box 222, or, Stock Piano Rooms,
428 Washington Street, Boston.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Lexington, Sept. 14, 1878. - 4f

For Sale or to Let.
House on Court St. to Let,
ON reasonable terms. It is now occupied by
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REAL ESTATE
AGENCY,
Swan's Block, Arlington Avenue.
HOUSES AND TENEMENTS
TO RENT
ON TERMS CORRESPONDING WITH THE TIMES.

Any persons having houses, or estates for sale
or to let, are invited to place them in our hands,
and we will do all we can to secure customers or
tenants. The central position of the office, and the
fact that some one is always within call, will
we think, prove a great convenience to all.
Orders left in the box of the Minute-man, in Lex-
ington depot, or left with Mr. Fowler, the depot
master, will be forwarded to this office, and re-
ceive prompt attention.

BOOTS! BOOTS!
NO MORE WET FEET!
FILLEBROWN'S CELEBRATED WATER-PROOF CALF BOOTS
Now in stock and for sale by L. C. TYLER & CO.,
where you will also find a good assortment of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Goat and Kid
Boots, for Fall and Winter Wear. Also, Men's,
Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots.
Rubber Goods,
all kinds and qualities, now in Fall Stock, at LOW
PRICES.
Call and examine. -
L. C. TYLER & CO.
Arlington, Nov. 9th, 1878.

C. F. HARTWELL,
CARPENTER,
BUILDER AND ARCHITECT.
Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. Mosquito
Frames, Doors and Hot-Bed Sash made to
order. Designs and Estimates furnished.
Shop on Court Street, Arlington, Mass.
Jan. 5, 1878. - 1y

AMMI HALL,
Carpenter and Builder,
ARLINGTON AVENUE, ARLINGTON, MASS.
Jobbing and Repairing promptly done. Partic-
ular attention given to fitting up Bath Rooms.
Window and Door Screens made to order.
Arlington, July 13, 1878. - 4f

ELIHU G. LOOMIS,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,
28 STATE ST., BOSTON, ROOM 28.
At Bedford, over Corey's Store, Satur-
day evenings. my18-6m

W. H. H. TUTTLE,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law.
OFFICE,
37 COURT STREET,
BOSTON.
nov10-1f

J. I. PEATFIELD,
DENTIST,
ROOMS IN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
ARLINGTON, MASS.
Special attention given to Filling.
June 30 - 4f

GEO. Y. WELLINGTON,
General Fire Insurance Ag't,
Room 5, Savings Bank Building,
Arlington, Mass.
Office hours - Saturdays from 7 to 9 o'clock, p. m.

ASA COTTRELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND
MASTER IN CHANCERY FOR MIDDLESEX CO.
27 Tremont Row, Boston.
(corner of Pemberton and Chancery Squares).
Office in Lexington, on Main Street, next the
Baptist Church. Mornings and evenings.
Jan 15 - 1f

HENRY J. WELLS,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law.
Will practice in all the Courts, and give
special attention to drafting Wills, and
to general Probate Business.
OFFICE,
26 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON.
Residence, 5 Bigelow St., Cambridge.

ABEL LAWRENCE,
HARNESS MAKER,
Arlington, Mass., next door to Hill & Gott, and
opposite Arlington House.
Trunks and Valises Repaired.
New work of every description, in the best
manner. Repairing, in all its branches, promptly
attended to.
July 3 - 4f

JOHN H. HARDY,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
23 COURT STREET, BOSTON.
Residence, Academy St., Arlington.
July 6 - 4f

D. G. CURRIER,
WATCH MAKER
AND
OPTICIAN,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Optical Goods
of every description,
TOWN HALL BUILDING, ARLINGTON AVE.

HILL & GOTT,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
AND
BLACKSMITHS,
ARLINGTON AVE., (Opp. Arlington Hotel,) ARLINGTON
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
HORSE SHOEING.
They have already finished, and in course of
building,
HEAVY MARKET AND MANURE WAGONS,
SLEIGHS, FUNGS, &c.
JOHN HILL CHARLES GOTT

OMAR W. WHITTEMORE,
dealer in
Pure Drugs & Patent Medicines,
Toilet Articles and Fancy Soaps.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.
Sunday hours, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 5,
and 6 to 8 p. m.
Corner of Arlington Avenue and Medford Street,
Arlington, Mass.
Arlington, Feb. 18, 1877. - 4f

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce
to the citizens of Arlington and vicinity that
he is prepared to furnish good coaches for funerals,
marriages, &c., at the shortest notice, and on
very reasonable terms, and also a furniture and
party wagon to those who may favor him with
their patronage. All orders left at his residence
on Mill Street, near Horse car station, will re-
ceive prompt attention.
mar24-17 DAVID CLARK.

J. W. PEIRCE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Coal, Wood, Hay, Grain,
Cement, Lime and Plaster,
Has removed his office to the entrance of his Coal
Yard on
MYSTIC STREET,
Corner of Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.
His Office in Lexington, near the Centre Depot.
C. T. WEST, Agent, Lexington, Mass.

**Job Printing, in all its branch-
es, at low prices.**
ESTABLISHED, 1829.
FESSENDEN, RUSSELL
AND COMPANY,
SUCCESSORS TO ADAMS, FESSENDEN & CO.,
No. 177 COURT STREET,
BOSTON.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
STAPLE
-AND-
FANCY
GROCERIES
Foreign Fruits and Sauces,
CIGARS,
Hermetically Sealed Fruits and Vegetables,
OF ALL KINDS,
Foreign and Domestic Preserves,
JELLIES, &c.
We would especially invite attention to our
grades and prices of
FLOURS,
TEAS
AND
COFFEES.
We are receiving choice lots of
CREAMERY BUTTER,
Which we consider superior to any yet offered.
Our stock of **Choice Wines, &c.**, has been se-
lected with great care, and imported to our
special order, expressly for family and medi-
cal purposes, and can be relied on as being
unexcelled by any in the market.
Goods delivered free of charge in Arlington,
Lexington and vicinity.
Our Mr. Richardson will call on our customers
in Arlington and on the Heights, for orders, every
Monday and Thursday morning.
C. B. FESSENDEN, F. F. RUSSELL, S. P. PRENTISS.
Arlington, Feb. 1, 1879. jan25-1y

FINE Steel Engravings and Chromos
for sale at this office. C. S. PARKER.

\$66
No risk. Reader, if you want a business
at which persons of either sex can make
great money all the time they work, write for
particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.
As a remedy for DISEASES, SORES,
ABRASIONS, AND ROUGHNESS OF THE
SKIN; as a *deodorizer, disinfectant,* and
means of preventing, and curing Rheu-
matism and Gout; and as an ADJUNCT
OF THE TOILET, and the BATH,
"GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is incompar-
ably the best article ever offered to
the American public.
The COMPLEXION is not only freed
from PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECK-
LES, and all other blemishes, by its use,
but acquires a TRANSPARENT DELICACY
and VELVETY SOFTNESS through the
clarifying and emollient action of this
WHOLESALE BEAUTIFIER.
The contraction of obnoxious dis-
eases is prevented, and the complete
disinfection of clothing worn by persons
afflicted with contagious maladies is
insured by it. FAMILIES and TRAVEL-
ERS provided with this admirable puri-
fying HAVE AT HAND THE MAIN ESSEN-
TIAL OF A SERIES OF *Sulphur Baths*.
Dandruff is removed, the hair retained,
and grayness retarded by it.
Medical men advocate its use.
Prices - 25 and 50 Cents per Cake;
per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and \$1.20.
N. B. - There is economy in buying the large
cakes.
"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.
C. N. Crittenton, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N. Y.

H. W. HILL,
DEALER IN
Leather Boots and Shoes,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS'
RUBBER BOOTS.
Also,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Kid and Goat
Boots, - all styles and varieties.
Cor. Bucknam Court and Arlington Ave.
Ag. Very low rent enables me to sell at very low
prices. FOR CASH.

H. B. MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Fresh, Smoked Salt Fish,
OF ALL KINDS.
Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, &c.
Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.
Goods delivered in any part of the town, FREE
OF CHARGE.
Orders for goods not on hand promptly
filled.

Mortgagee's Sale.
PURSUANT to the power of sale contained in
a certain mortgage deed, given by Daniel
Mullen to George M. Rogers, dated February 19,
1877, and recorded with Middlesex (So. Dist.)
Deeds, libro 147, folio 57, and for breach of con-
dition of said mortgage, will be sold at public
auction on the premises hereinafter described, on
MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of February, A.
D. 1879, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all and
singular the mortgaged premises, viz.: A certain
lot of land situated in the westerly part of Lex-
ington, in the County of Middlesex, containing
seventeen acres, be the same more or less, with
the buildings thereon, bounded as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a division wall beside the road lead-
ing to Bedford by land of George M. Rogers,
thence running northwesterly to the wall now
standing, thence easterly and southerly to one
leaves, thence turning and running southerly
westerly on a line with land late of said Isaac
Muzzey and land of Thomas R. Greenleaf to a
wall and stone and stones, thence turning south-
easterly and running by said wall to state and
stones at the meadow; thence on a straight
line to another stake and stones at the ditch bank
by said Roger's land; thence to a line of land
belonging to the heirs of the late Benjamin
Cutler, the same land conveyed by Abigail Muzzey
to Joseph R. Reed by deed dated the 19th of June,
1865, and recorded with said deeds in book 963,
page 185, and from said line of land to a line of
deed dated July 23, 1875, and recorded with said
deeds, book 138, page 285, subject to a mortgage
to one Calwell, on which \$200 remains unpaid.
A new tract of \$200 will be the result of the pur-
chaser, the balance of the purchase money to be
paid in one week.
GEORGE M. ROGERS,
febl-3w Mortgagee.

Mortgagee's Sale.
-OF-
REAL ESTATE.
To GEORGE F. TRIPP, the supposed owner of the
Equity, and to all other persons interested in the
real estate or mortgage hereinafter described:
WILL be sold at public auction, on the pre-
mises, on MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of
February, A. D. 1879, at four o'clock in the after-
noon, under and by virtue of the power of sale
contained in a certain mortgage made by George F.
Tripp to Samuel L. Batchelder and Henry
Stearns, Trustees under the last will of Silas
Cutler, deceased, dated August 2, 1875, and recorded
with Middlesex South District Deeds, book 130,
page 282, for a breach of the condition of said
mortgage, all and singular the premises conveyed
by said mortgage, and therein described as fol-
lows: -
A certain tract or parcel of land, containing fifty
acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon
standing, situate in Lexington, Massachusetts,
and being the same land conveyed by Stephen
Robbins to said Silas Cutler, by deed dated Au-
gust 1, 1840, and recorded with Middlesex South
District Registry of Deeds, book 47, page 135, in
which deed the premises are bounded as follows,
to wit: - Beginning at the westerly corner of said
premises on the north side of the great road, run-
ning from Concord to West Cambridge, by land of
John Blanchard; then bounded by land of said
Blanchard to lands of Billings Smith; then run-
ning northwesterly to a line of land of Billings
Smith and lands of William L. Smith and lands
late belonging to Eli Robbins, as the fence stood
on the 5th day of October, 1846, to the great road
or brook; then northerly to the said road, the
lands of the heirs of the late Benjamin Locke,
Esq.; then easterly, northerly and westerly by land
of said mentioned heirs to the aforesaid brook;
then northerly by said brook to land of said
Henry Wellington; then easterly by land of said
Wellington and land of the heirs of the late Wil-
liam Dickinson; then southerly and easterly by
the last mentioned heirs; then northerly on the
heirs land by the wall to a corner; then the land
of the heirs of the late Jonathan Winslow by the
wall to a corner; then southerly by land of the
said heirs to a corner by the path so called; then
easterly by the southerly side of said path to land
of E. Blaisdell; then turning and running nearly
a southerly westerly course by lands of Ebenezer Blais-
dell to the great road leading from Concord to
West Cambridge; then turning and running north-
westerly and westerly by said great road to the
bound first mentioned, or however otherwise the
premises may be bounded, measured, or de-
scribed. Being the same premises conveyed to
said Tripp by the said Trustees by deed of even
date, and subject to all the exceptions, reserva-
tions, agreements, and encumbrances contained
described in the same deed from Stephen Robbins
to Silas Cutler, and subject further to all title,
rights, privileges, easements or interest of the
Town of Arlington therein or to or in any part
thereof.
Five hundred dollars to be paid at time of sale.
SAMUEL L. BATCHELDER,
HENRY STEARNS,
Trustees and Mortgagees.
Watertown, Jan. 29, 1879. febl-3w

THE undersigned has been appointed assignee
of the estate of Michael Shedden, of Arling-
ton, in the County of Middlesex, an Insolvent
Debtor. The second meeting of the creditors of
said debtor will be held at Court House, in Cam-
bridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the
thirteenth day of February, next, at nine
o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting cred-
itors may be present and prove their claims.

JOHN S. WHITACE,
Assignee.
By CHAS. E. DAMON, - Auctioneer.
Mortgagee's Sale.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a
certain mortgage deed, given by Jonathan G.
Cutler and Sarah A. Carr, wife of Jonathan G.
Cutler, her own right, now or formerly of Grafton,
County of Hillsborough, and State of New Hamp-
shire, to Sarah A. G. Bailey, now or formerly of
Arlington, County of Middlesex, in the County
of Massachusetts, dated July 10th, 1877,
whereof the Middlesex So. Dist. Deeds, libro
144, folio 157, will be sold at public auction, for
breach of condition of said mortgage, on MON-
DAY, the seventeenth day of February, 1879,
at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, all
and singular the premises conveyed by said
mortgage deed, to wit: A certain lot of land
with the buildings thereon, situate in three parts
of said Arlington, known as Arlington Heights,
being lots numbered 13 and 14, in block 10 of sec-
tion A, as shown on a plan of said section A, filed
in the Arlington Land Company's land, drawn by Whit-
man and Breck, and recorded with Middlesex
deeds, libro 24, pages and bounded as follows,
viz.: - Beginning at the corner of said section A,
on the north side of said section A, on a line of
100 feet, northerly by Oakland Avenue, one hun-
dred and fifty feet; easterly by lot 1, 2, and 3, one
hundred and fifty-three and 3/4 feet; southerly
by lot number 10, one hundred and forty-two
feet; and southerly by lot number 3 in same
block, one hundred and forty-eight 7/8 feet; con-
taining twenty-one thousand nine hundred and
thirty (21,930) feet, as per survey of said
Whitman and Breck, being the same premises
conveyed to said Sarah A. G. Bailey by the Trust-
ees of the Arlington Land Company, by deed
dated July 23, 1875, and recorded with the Mid-
dsex deeds, libro 135, folio 18. Also, another
parcel of land in Arlington, in that part of Arling-
ton called Arlington Heights, bounded and de-
scribed as follows: - Beginning at a point thirty seven
and 7/8 feet distant from the iron post in stone
corner from Sucker brook, and running north-
easterly on line of Park Avenue seventy-four (74)
feet; thence turning and running westerly one
hundred and thirty (130) feet; thence turning
and running northerly about seventy-five (75)
feet to railroad line; thence running westerly on
said line thirty-six 3/4 (36 3/4) feet; thence run-
ning southerly about thirty and 3/4 (30 3/4) feet,
5.19 (5.19) feet, to a line of proposed road, thence
running easterly on same line of street
one hundred and ten feet to the point of begin-
ning, and containing twelve thousand nine hun-
dred and forty-seven (12,947) square feet, more or
less; being the same premises conveyed to said Sarah
A. G. Bailey by the deed of the Trustees of the
Arlington Land Company, dated August 31st,
1874, and recorded with Middlesex Deeds, libro
132, folio 553.
The above will be sold subject to last year's
taxes.
Full particulars at time and place of sale.
SARAH A. G. BAILEY, Mortgagee.
an25-3w

BOOTS! BOOTS!
NO MORE WET FEET!
FILLEBROWN'S CELEBRATED WATER-PROOF CALF BOOTS
Now in stock and for sale by L. C. TYLER & CO.,
where you will also find a good assortment of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Goat and Kid
Boots, for Fall and Winter Wear. Also, Men's,
Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots.
Rubber Goods,
all kinds and qualities, now in Fall Stock, at LOW
PRICES.
Call and examine. -
L. C. TYLER & CO.
Arlington, Nov. 9th, 1878.

C. F. HARTWELL,
CARPENTER,
BUILDER AND ARCHITECT.
Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. Mosquito
Frames, Doors and Hot-Bed Sash made to
order. Designs and Estimates furnished.
Shop on Court Street, Arlington, Mass.
Jan. 5, 1878. - 1y

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NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

At Montville, Me., a farmer named McFarland, his wife and granddaughter were murdered by one Howell, an insane man, who was in turn killed by a neighbor whom he attacked.

Mrs. Catherine Gorman, who was bitten in October last by a dog, died in Philadelphia of hydrophobia.

The best part of Turkey City, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

A two years' crop of locusts has been harvested along the Hudson river this season—a thing that has never happened before. The number of tons stored away exceeds 3,000,000.

Judge Lowell, in the United States circuit court at Boston, rendered a decision in the celebrated Woodbury patent case, which has been in litigation for more than thirty years. The decision was adverse to the plaintiffs, the Judge refusing to sustain the patent on the ground of lack of originality, and the bill was dismissed, with costs. Had the patent been sustained, it would have covered nearly all the printing machines in use in the United States, and its value would have been nearly \$400,000, of which \$10,000,000 is for royalties claimed to have accrued since its issue. The case will probably be reargued before the supreme court at Washington.

Rev. H. H. Hayden's trial for the murder of Mary E. Stannard, of Madison, Conn., has been postponed until April.

The various stage lines in New York have reduced their fares from ten cents to five.

One hundred of the several hundred laborers who went to Brazil last spring, to work on a railroad, arrived in New York, the other day. They suffered a great deal from the climate and other causes, were finally aided to return to this country by the Brazilian government, and reached New York in a dilapidated condition.

A New York paper asserts that Jay Gould, the well-known "financier," has been losing at the rate of \$100,000 a week since the first of January, in an unsuccessful attempt, on an enormous scale, to cause a rise in gold and a fall in stocks.

Father Pelletier, a Catholic priest died while officiating at a marriage ceremony in New York.

Cashier James W. Barron, of the Dexter (Me.) savings bank, was found bound, gagged, wounded and unconscious near the vault door of the institution on February 22, 1878, and died the next morning in the state of insensibility. It was supposed at the time that he had been murdered by robbers, and several circumstances indicating that belief were pointed out; but now come detectives who have been investigating the matter and allege that Mr. Barron committed suicide. It is asserted his accounts were not straight. After his death his widow received several thousand dollars subscribed by banks throughout the country in recognition of her husband's heroic death, and money had been raised to build the Barron memorial church, now partly finished.

The three leading New York bank note companies—the American, National and Continental—have consolidated under the name of the American Bank Note company. This action was taken because since the national government established the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, the business formerly appropriated by these companies has been mainly transacted by that bureau, and profits have been correspondingly cut down.

Miss Annie Bartlett failed in her attempt to walk 3,000 consecutive quarter miles in 3,000 consecutive quarter hours, in New York, after completing 500 quarters of her allotted task. During the latter part of her walk she suffered intensely from physical prostration.

The city of Elizabeth, N. J., was unable to pay the interest amounting to \$35,000—on its debt. The cause is said to be due mainly to extravagance in street improvements.

Western and Southern States.

Forty houses in Lookport, Texas, were demolished by a tornado; one child was killed and several persons were badly injured.

Runners from Sitting Bull, arriving at Standing Rock agency, in Dakota, say the warrior returned from Canada. Standing Rock, as his tribe, the Umpapapas, stop on reservation. The Bismarck (Dakota) Tribune publishes this message from Sitting Bull to the Umpapapas: "Once I was strong and brave and my people had hearts of iron, but now I am a coward and will fight no more for my people. My people are cold and hungry; my women are sick and my children are freezing. I will do as the Great Father wishes. I will give my guns and my ponies into his hands. My arrows are broken and my war paint thrown to the winds."

General Brady, second assistant postmaster-general, and William E. Chandler testified before the Potter committee that they sent the cipher dispatches which appeared in the New York Tribune to that paper.

The House committee on war claims has authorized its chairman to report to the House a bill appropriating \$287,628, to be divided among 657 war claimants, whose cases have been reported favorably upon by the committee.

William E. Merrick and John Ackey were hanged at Indianapolis, Ind., the former for poisoning his wife, who gave birth to a child in her death struggles and was then buried with her babe in a pile of rubbish by the unnatural father, and the latter for shooting a fellow-gambler who he charged had incurred him.

Losses amounting to \$235,000 were incurred by the destruction by fire of a furniture establishment and dry goods house in St. Joseph, Mo.

Twelve buildings at Mason, Tenn., were destroyed by fire.

A tornado at Inka, Miss., killed six colored persons, five of them children, and destroyed five buildings, including a church.

A boiler explosion at Bloomington, Ill., killed four persons—literally tearing their bodies to fragments—and badly injured a fifth.

B. F. Jones has been elected United States Senator from Louisiana, to succeed Mr. Eastis, and John J. Ingalls has been re-elected to the same body from Kansas, the former being a Democrat and the latter a Republican.

The oyster schooner Adamantine sank in Chesapeake bay, between Redge's straits and Smith's island, and the bodies of ten men, composing her captain and crew, were found washed to the deck, which was several feet under water.

Three men were killed and a woman was severely injured while trying to escape from a fire in the City almshouse at Louisville, Ky.

Samuel B. Bowles, ex-county engineer of Hamilton county, Ohio, was arrested on the charge of forging and raising county bonds to the amount of \$22,000.

From Washington.

Senator Ferry has introduced a bill providing that able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, resident within the respective States and Territories, except such as may be exempt by law, shall constitute the militia. The militia are to be divided into two classes—the active to be known as the national or State guard, as the legislature of each State may prescribe, and the inactive to be known as the reserve militia. The bill proposes to appropriate \$1,000,000 to providing arms, ammunition and other ordinary and quartermaster stores for the active militia.

In executive session the Senate committee on commerce reported in favor of rejecting the nominations of Merritt and Burt for collector and naval officer of New York. Secretary Sherman's letter, giving the reasons why the removal of General Arthur and Mr. Cornell was deemed necessary, and the replies of these gentlemen, were made public.

Dr. Henry R. Linderman, director of the United States mint, died in Washington a few days ago, aged fifty-four years.

The investigation into a large number of cipher dispatches was begun by the Potter committee.

The Senate, in executive session, has confirmed the nomination of Senator Christianity as United States minister to Peru.

Whitlaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, testified before the Potter committee that the cipher dispatches which appeared in his paper

were received from William E. Chandler and Mr. Hisscock—the latter a member of the committee—and that they were mainly translated by Messrs. Hazard and Grosvenor, through the aid of an Associated Press dispatch, which stated the cipher was an old mining code, taken from the household dictionary.

The subscriptions to the new four per cent. loan during January amounted to \$158,851,150. Chief Joseph's Nez Perce Indians are willing to cede their land, amounting to about 4,800 square miles, to the government for six townships in the Indian Territory and \$250,000 in money. The interior department agrees to these terms and Congress is to be asked to make the necessary appropriation.

The Senate committee on agriculture heard Commissioner Le Duc in advocacy of legislation which will enable the department of agriculture to give more attention to the subject of cattle diseases and make scientific investigation, with a view of devising measures for their prevention or suppression.

The Senate sub-committee of the Teller investigating committee has returned to Washington from its visit to the South.

The public debt was decreased \$27,751,980.66 during January, and \$9,930,711.39 during the past six months. Cash in the treasury, \$382,450,695.96. Debt less cash in the treasury, \$2,025,896,130.43.

Foreign News.

Eighty gentlemen, comprising the American industrial deputation, arrived in the City of Mexico and were welcomed by President Diaz. The object of the deputation is to obtain full information in regard to the imports and exports, the mining, manufacturing and commercial interests of Mexico; also the condition of that country's educational and charitable institutions. All the leading merchants and manufacturing interests of the United States are represented in the deputation.

The bodies of the dead throughout the Russian plague-infected districts are buried.

A fire in Hong Kong, China, destroyed 368 houses, valued at about \$1,000,000.

Several houses were demolished and many persons killed by the caving in of a large quarry in the suburbs of Oporto, Portugal.

There is talk of relieving the sufferers from the Bank of Glasgow failure by a huge lottery.

Six hundred persons belonging to a caravan near Hadjaj, were reported killed, by a party of Arabs.

France has a new president, Marshal MacMahon having resigned eleven months before the expiration of his term of office. The cause of his withdrawal, after serving six years, is, as is well known, the majority in the French cabinet of the French Republic has promised the cabinet of M. Dufaure, the prime minister, their support upon condition that changes in the heads of several departments were made. After the recent senatorial elections, in which the republicans secured a signal victory, the leaders of that party, in accordance with the compact, demanded the resignation of the cabinet. For a time Marshal MacMahon opposed the changes requested of him by the cabinet and legislature, but at last consented to signing the decree removing several high officers. When it came to signing the military decree, making changes among the heads of the army, MacMahon flatly refused, saying: "I cannot sign a decree superseding brave generals, my friends and comrades," and tendered his resignation in a letter to the cabinet. The letter of resignation was read to the senate and chamber of deputies at Versailles, and two hours afterward Jules Grevy, president of the latter body, was elected MacMahon's successor by a vote of 536 to 100.

General Chanzy, M. Grevy's vice president, proclaimed president of the French Republic for the term of seven years. This important change in the life of the French Republic was made without much excitement or any disturbance. After Grevy's election MacMahon's cabinet tendered their resignations, and the new cabinet, headed by M. Dufaure, they remain in office another month. President Grevy comes of a family of farmers, is nearly seventy years old, and among French living statesmen is one of the oldest. A lawyer by profession, he has always been a staunch republican, and when the empire of Napoleon III. came to its end he refused to make any compromise, and continued one of its most uncompromising enemies.

The letter of Captain Adams, of the British ship Reliance, describing his meeting a supposed pirate alongside a burning vessel off the British coast, proves to have been a silly hoax.

M. Gambetta has been elected president of the French chamber of deputies, to succeed M. Grevy, elected to the presidency of the republic. He received 214 votes out of a total of 405.

The plague began to spread with such violence throughout the infected districts of Russia that the czar ordered the adoption of summary measures for stopping the disease. The minister of the interior was empowered to burn dwellings and other villages where necessary, the inhabitants to be removed elsewhere within the quarantine district. General Louis Meikow was appointed governor-general of the plague-stricken districts with full powers to adopt extraordinary measures. He was accompanied by a medical commission to investigate the causes of the epidemic. From St. Petersburg came a dispatch stating that efforts to stay the plague proved unavailing. The local sanitary commission of Moscow declared the most stringent measures to be such as the closing of unhealthy basements, dwellings, the erection of buildings to accommodate 2,000 people and of furnaces for burning infected clothes, and the gratuitous distribution of cooked provisions. Russia also asked England to send medical men to report on the epidemic. Meanwhile great alarm was felt in the neighboring countries, and a sanitary council was convoked at Rome to take precautionary measures against the dreaded disease. An Austrian imperial ordinance was issued, identical with that of the German government, prohibiting the importation of a large number of articles from Russia, and ordering the disinfection of all arrivals therefrom.

The Theater Royal, Glasgow, Scotland, with capacity of seating 4,000, originally costing \$150,000, and having the stage of the theater in the kingdom, has been totally destroyed by fire.

Two directors of the broken City of Glasgow bank have been convicted of fraud, theft and embezzlement and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The five other directors—convicted of uttering false abstracts of balance sheets—were sentenced each to eight months' imprisonment.

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toer navy, and went into committee of the whole on the bill to pay the claim of the Fairfax seminary at Alexandria for the use of its buildings during the war. After a discussion the committee struck out the enacting clause, and the House concurred in this action by 121 to 89. Reports on both sides of the question of transferring the Indian bureau from the interior to the war department were submitted from the commission. Adjourned.

Major Fry, from the committee appointed at the last session of Congress to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian bureau from the interior to the war department, submitted a report signed by four members of the committee in favor of the transfer. Mr. Hoar, of the minority of the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a report signed by himself, Messrs. Cameron of Wisconsin and Mitchell of Oregon, in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the States from disfranchising persons on account of sex. Adjourned after an executive session.

The bill introduced by Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, for the lending of \$500 by the government to any person desiring to take advantage of the provisions of the homestead act came up. Mr. Wright said the bill provided for that class of people who were not worth \$300. He was told that his idea was utopian, but he only followed the example set 100 years ago by Benjamin Franklin in Pennsylvania. There were millions of starving men, the majority of whom should either be given employment or land. Mr. Cox, of New York, also supported the bill, which was finally rejected by a vote of 212 to 22. Adjourned.

The bill restricting Chinese immigration was discussed. It provides that no master of a vessel owned by any citizens of the United States shall on board at any foreign port any number of Chinese exceeding fifteen with intent to bring them to the United States under a penalty of \$100 for each such passenger in excess of fifteen, such penalty to become a lien on the vessel. The bill was opposed by Mr. Townsend, of New York, and supported by Messrs. Luntrell and Page, of California, in favor of the bill, which was finally passed by a vote of 155 to 72. Adjourned.

The following amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill were adopted: Increasing the appropriation for route agents from \$1,075,000 to \$1,125,000; increasing the appropriation for clerks in postoffices from \$2,460,000 to \$2,600,000; increasing the appropriation for clerks in postoffices from \$1,900,000 to \$2,000,000; increasing the appropriations for transportation on star routes from \$5,680,000 to \$5,900,000; for railroad transportation from \$8,715,000 to \$9,000,000, and for steamboat transportation from \$750,000 to \$900,000. Adjourned.

Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to secure from loss depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust company. A bill was introduced by Mr. Peddie for the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of New York bay with the waters of Newark bay. Adjourned.

Mr. Baucers announced that the joint committee on the proposed transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department had been organized, and an agreement had been reached. He submitted a report of four of the members, together with a bill authorizing the President temporarily to transfer the management of certain Indian tribes from the interior to the war department. Mr. Booth, of California, presented a petition asking for the payment of war premiums out of the Geneva award. The message and a bundle of documents in relation to the New York custom house nominations were received from the President, when the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

Mr. Chalmers of Mississippi, in answer to Mr. Bragg, protested against the presentation of sectional charges underlying the presentation of Southern war claims. Mr. Hooker, of the same State, concurred in these views. Mr. Hewitt of New York, spoke for the army organization bill, defended the posse comitatus clause, and gave notice of his intention to move the repeal of the clause authorizing the use of the army to preserve the peace at the polls. Adjourned.

A message by the President.

The following message by the President to the Senate accompanied a letter of Secretary Sherman, which the latter had received from the former charges against Messrs. Arthur and Cornell, the suspended collector and the naval officer at New York:

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith a letter of the secretary of the treasury in regard to the suspension of the late collector of the port of New York, Arthur, and the naval officer at New York, Cornell, with accompanying documents. In addition thereto I respectfully submit the following observations:

The custom house of New York collects more than two thirds of all the customs revenues of the government. Its administration is a matter not of local interests merely, but is of great importance to the people of the whole country. For a long period of years it has been used to manage and control political affairs. The officers suspended by me are and for several years have been engaged in the active personal management of the party politics of the city and State of New York. The duties of the officers held by them have been regarded as of subordinate importance to their partisan work. Their offices have been conducted as part of the political machinery under their control. They have made the custom house a center of partisan political management.

The custom house should be a business office. It should be conducted on business principles. General Jam's, the postmaster of New York City, writes on this subject, says: "The office is a business institution, and should be run as such. It is my deliberate judgment that I and my subordinates can do more for the party of our choice by giving the people of this city a good and efficient postal service than by controlling primaries or dictating nominations." The New York custom house is a business office, and should be run as such. The New York custom house is a business office, and should be run as such. The New York custom house is a business office, and should be run as such.

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The nature of the disease known as yellow fever seems to have greatly changed of late years, and in various localities.

A Sick Senator.

The excessive corpulence of a certain United States Senator has long been the butt of editorial wit and jest, and even from the pens of Washington correspondents. Few persons have suspected that his obesity was a disease, and liable to prove fatal. Yet this is the sad fact. Excessive fatness is not only a disease in itself, but one liable to generate other and more serious ones. Chemistry has at last revealed a safe, sure and reliable remedy for this abnormal condition of the system in Allen's Anti-Fat. Distinguished chemists have pronounced it not only harmless but very beneficial to the system, while remedying the diseased condition. Sold by druggists.

Malignant and subtle indeed is the poison of scrofula, and terrible are its ravages in the system. They may, however, be permanently stayed and the destructive virus expelled from the circulation with Scrofula Blood and Liver Purifier, a potent vegetable detergent which eradicates all skin diseases, leaving no vestige of them behind. White swelling, salt rheum, tetter, abscesses, liver complaint and eruptions of every description are invariably conquered by it. Druggists sell it.

OHEW The Celebrated "MATCHLESS" Wood Turning Tobacco.

THE PREMIER TOBACCO COMPANY, New York, Boston, and Chicago.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. are producing superb instruments at very low prices: not much more than prices of poorest organs. Highest honors at every world's exhibition for many years, and two highest awards at the last and greatest at Paris, last year, tell the story of their superiority.

Forwards of thirty years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25 cts. a box. (See Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.)

SUCCESSFUL FOLKS.

Matthew Hale Smith's new book. 100 Prominent Persons—men and women who have succeeded in life. By M. H. SMITH. STEWART, VAN DERBILT, BARNETT, ETC. The sensation of the season. No other book so successful in securing territory. Address for Agents: AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Itch, Eruptions, or Falling Sickness, warranted to effect a speedy and permanent cure. "A free bottle" of my renowned specific and a valuable medicine sent to every sufferer sending me his P. O. and Express address.

Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

MASONIC Supplies for Lodges, Chapters, and Commanderies, manufactured by M. C. LITTLE & CO., Columbus, O. Send for Price Lists. 50¢ Knights Templar Uniforms a Specialty. Military, Society, and Firemen's Goods.

F. E. CUDRY, Agt. Railway Tickets

Bought, Sold or Exchanged. REDUCED RATES ON ALL TICKETS SOLD. CHOICE OF ALL ROUTES. No. 31 St. Charles Street, Under the St. Charles Hotel. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SCROFULA.—Persons afflicted with Scrofula, Hip-disease, Ulcerous Sores, Abscesses, White Swelling, Psoriasis, Goitre, Necrosis, Eczema, Diseased Bones, will please send their address

Dr. JONES, CHEMIST, New Lebanon, N. Y.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Delicate mothers will find Ridge's Food just what they need. It gives health and strength. In cans, 50c and upward. WOOLBACH & CO. on label.

Mason &

Supplement.

The Slain.

GOOD EVENING.

When night comes creeping slowly down the hills,
And day, with all its brooding cares, is done,
What joy the boom of the young man thrills
When two crowd into a sleigh not big enough
for one.

GOOD MORNING.

How breaks the rosy dawn, with memories
blessed
Of happy visions lasting all night through:
Of clustering dreams his pillow lightly pressed,
Of hopes that brighten with the morning new.

GOOD ORATIONS!

How silently and grim the liverly man
Extends the bill for "that horse an
sleigh;
How vanished hopes his eyes no longer scan,
While brooding sorrow bids the world, "Good
day!"

R. J. Burdette.

MY HOUR OF PERIL.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

Some thought me plain, many passable, and a few decidedly handsome. Whether or not I could lay any just claims to beauty, I am unable to say; but certain it was, at eighteen, the honor and pleasure of my alliance were solicited by two individuals whose birth, education and position in life might have secured for them a hand, in a pecuniary point of view, far more desirable than mine. Herbert Stanley was a young man, handsome, rich, accomplished, talented, and in every way a most eligible match. Scarcely had I recovered from the surprise the unexpected offer of his hand and heart occasioned me, when I met George Morgan, my second suitor, who was a lawyer from the thriving town of G—. He was neither brilliant nor particularly prepossessing in his personal appearance, but he stood well in his profession, had acquired some property, and had distinguished for himself one of the finest and most unexceptionable characters, and to him my heart inclined.

We were married, and I returned with him to his pleasant home in G—. Twelve years of conjugal happiness, such as seldom falls to the lot of mortals, had passed over our heads, and two little ones had been given to us to unite our hearts more closely, and to bring fresh joy and sunlight to our happy, cheerful home. It was an August afternoon, unusually warm and sultry, that I was sitting by the open window of my little parlor, busily plying my needle. My children were away, passing the day with a friend, and Mr. Morgan was in the morning that important business called him to New York, and that it was his intention to leave on the evening boat, and my fingers were flying to get the last stitches set in some clothes he was to take with him.

I had been sitting some time, wholly engaged in my work, when I heard the creaking of the front door upon its hinges, and it slowly opened; closed again; the stealthy steps in the hall fell distinctly on my ear. I caught a glimpse of a shadow on the floor. Hastily throwing aside my sewing, I arose to ascertain by whom and for what I was thus unexpectedly visited; but before I had time to advance a step the tall, powerful figure of a man stood in the doorway.

One glance in the new-comer's face was enough to drive all the color from my lips and cheeks, to make my very blood freeze in my veins, and my knees smite one against the other.

It was Herbert Stanley. I had not seen him since the night of his rejection, twelve years before. But I had heard, from time to time, that life had gone variously with him, that he had met with heavy losses in business, which had brought on mental derangement, and for some months he had been regarded as hopelessly insane. He had now escaped from the asylum where he had been confined, and had come to pay a visit to me, the object of his early love. His head and feet were bare. A pair of coarse blue pants and a plaid calico shirt were his only attire. His long, black disheveled locks fell far down upon his shoulders, and in the red-leather hunting belt which fancifully encircled his waist, a pistol and bowie knife were distinctly visible. A fierce gleam of wild delight shot from his dark eyes as they fell upon me.

Seizing the knife in one hand, he brandished it over his head, and with a laugh loud and diabolical, drew it several times across his throat and forehead so that I was in momentary expectation of seeing a frightful wound inflicted.

"Laura Moore," he exclaimed (Moore was my maiden name), "when we were young and handsome, I loved you, adored you, as no man ever before adored woman; by you I was loved, you sprang me from my yoke, smiled graciously upon my hated rival, and you gave him the precious treasure of your heart, but I've got you now! You refused to be my bride on earth—you shall be mine in heaven! Thither I am going, and you shall accompany me! Here is the instrument that will take us there!"

Saying this, he advanced with rapid strides toward me, secured me by the arm, flourished the deadly weapon dexterously over my head, brought the blunt edge directly across my throat, and then fell back again to the door, and stood gazing upon me with those wild, glaring eyes of his till the very blood froze in my veins.

I essayed to rise, but terror rendered me powerless. It seemed as if every muscle had become rigid, and all power of motion denied me. I glanced toward the door. Herbert Stanley must have interpreted the glance.

"You cannot escape," he exclaimed, exultingly. "I have taken care to prevent that—I've fastened the east door and the back door on the outside, and here is the key to the front."

And he took from his pocket a large brass key, and held it up triumphantly before me.

All possibility of escape was thus cut off—I was in the power of a desperate, merciless madman, bent on my destruction, as he had expressly avowed it, and that paralyzed every nerve and muscle.

"God help me in this hour of peril!"

was the prayer which arose up in my soul, for I knew that no human aid was near.

Again the madman advanced with the glittering blade quivering in his hand. I felt the iron grasp of his hand upon my shoulder, saw the bright blade of the bowie knife pointed directly at my heart, and stood powerless and motionless as a statue.

But with this hour of peril came strength adequate to the emergency. The courage which had for a moment deserted me, revived and triumphed over fear. I knew that to plead for mercy, to sue for life, would be in vain. My entreaties would be unheeded, and perhaps instant death would be the consequence. My only hope then lay in stratagem. A plan whirled through my brain with lightning speed, and upon it I determined to act.

"Release me, Herbert," I said, with as much calmness as I could command, "and come sit down by my side. I want to talk to you."

He obeyed.

"You will be my wife?" he said. "You accept my proposition?"

I bowed an assent. A triumphant smile lighted up his features.

"Herbert," I began, "you offered me the rich treasure of your heart, but I blindly and foolishly refused it. I recklessly threw away my own happiness, but the act was thoughtless, an unpremeditated one, and I have never ceased to regret it. This time you shall not sue in vain."

Another wild, shrill laugh resounded in my ears, and the man's eyes shone additional lustre.

"I knew," he said, proudly brushing back the long black locks from his high, broad forehead, "I knew your woman's heart could not second time withstand the power of my charms. Ladies have always courted and admired me. I have been for years the center of universal honor and homage, and though age is creeping on apace, I can slip into the heart of a woman as slyly and subtly as in the days of my early manhood!"

"Herbert, I will, as I said, be the bride of your future life. The unseen joys of the eternal world we will share together; you shall be the bridegroom, and I shall be the bride. I will be the abiding place of my earthly husband without making some arrangements necessary for his comfort and happiness. I will prepare a dinner, to be ready against his return, and for the little ones God has given me. While I am in the flesh I must be faithful to the vows made in the flesh. We will refresh our bodies before starting upon our long journey. It shall be our marriage feast; you shall be the bridegroom, and the honored. My husband will be there to see the happy exchange I have made."

Thus I ran on, betraying neither by look nor act the mental terror of my soul. The eyes of the maniac glared less fiercely; the knife was replaced in the belt. I had touched the right cord in his breast; his vanity had been flattered by my praises, and by readily according to his wishes for the passing moment, I felt the danger was averted.

Determined to follow up the advantage I had so unexpectedly gained, I arose calmly, and with a forced smile, said, "I will go now and prepare the dinner—our wedding feast. We will eat for the last time with our fellow-mortals, and take of them an affectionate farewell."

"So we will," replied Stanley, gaily. "So we will. It shall be a marriage like the marriage of Cana. Water will be turned into wine, and we will eat to his bosom in a rough embrace."

"Now, Herbert," said I, after a moment, "I will go and make ready for our journey; time is precious and we will not delay our happiness." And I proceeded to the dining-room and commenced laying the cloth dishes on the table; getting necessary preparations for a meal, I hoped by so doing I should be able to elude the argus eyes of my jilful, and when a favorable moment presented itself I would leap from the bedroom and escape by flight.

But no cat ever watched for prey more closely than Herbert Stanley watched me. His eyes never left me, and I saw that an attempt to escape would be but to jump into the very jaws of death. But as my flight grew more and more hopeless, my mind grew active. A bright thought crossed it.

"If I remember rightly, Herbert," said I, "you used to be a great admirer of the canine species?"

"Yes," was his reply.

"Now," said I, "I will show you a most splendid specimen of a dog; he is as cunning as a fox, and possesses traits of character and sagacity not unworthy of the human race. Here, Neptune."

Came a large, shaggy, Newfoundland dog and came slowly into the room, wagging his tail with dogish joy.

"That is our only errand boy," I continued, pointing to the animal, "and a better one could not be found. He does our marketing daily, and saves us a deal of trouble. Such a sagacious creature you never beheld. All I had to do was to write upon a little bit of paper whatever we want, and the quantity, and put it in a basket, which Neptune takes in his mouth and presents to the butcher, baker or grocer, as we tell him, and forthwith he returns with the articles desired. Now, let me exhibit one of his exploits, and you shall judge if I overrate his exploits. We shall want meat for our repast, and I will send for some."

I took my pencil from my pocket and wrote upon a little scrap of paper these words:

"Mr. Brown—For heaven's sake come immediately to my rescue. I am completely in the power of Herbert Stanley, a maniac. Come with a force sufficient to save me and capture him."

to provide a dinner worthy of my guest.

LAURA MOORE.

I trembled violently as I read, for I saw the maniac was a little suspicious of me. With every movement I was in momentary expectation that he would snatch the paper from me to ascertain for himself if I had indeed read it as it was written, and I knew well the detection of my deception would be instant death. Hastily folding the note, I dropped it into the basket, and placed it before the dog.

"I believe, Mr. Stanley," I said, "that you have the key of the door in your possession. Do me the favor to unlock it, if you please, for Neptune to pass out."

The request was made politely, and Stanley, equally politely, opened the door for the dog. Hope once more entered my heart. My dreadful situation would soon be known, and help might reach me.

A half-hour passed; Neptune had not yet appeared. Stanley grew impatient at the long delay. Again he drew the knife from his belt.

"Let the marriage feast go," he said angrily. But I skillfully and adroitly managed to draw him into conversation upon old times, when I was the flame of his youthful ambition. I told him several little stories and amusing anecdotes of my childhood, spoke of my early school days and his college life, and the honors he had won.

At last steps were heard on the piazza; I distinguished my husband's voice, and the tread of half a dozen men. Stanley, too, knew that voice. Its rich, melodious tones had years before grated harshly on his jealous ear. Springing like a tiger upon me, he shouted in a voice of thunder:

"My keepers have come, but they cannot capture me; they will find me a cold, stiffened corpse. My spirit will have gone to the eternal world, to enjoy its celestial glories with you, my beautiful bride." And again the same wild, fiendish laugh rang through the house, and the bright steel blade of the bowie knife glittered in the sunbeams.

A cold tremor ran over me, but courage did not forsake me. With heroic lean strength and energy I seized the madman's arm, and averted the deadly blow; then, with the agility of a panther, I sprang through the open window, and rushed at lightning speed around the house.

Taken completely by surprise, and bewildered at my unexpected flight, Herbert Stanley stood for a moment undecided what course to pursue. He next found himself suddenly assailed by half a dozen men. The uplifted knife was knocked out of his hand; a strong rope was thrown dexterously over his arms and shoulders and drawn tightly around him, and in spite of his desperate struggles to free himself, he was captured. My hour of peril was over. My life had hung as if it were a thread, and my soul had been fortified for the emergency, but now came a reaction. My brain whirled; a film came before my eyes, and I fell senseless into the arms of my husband.

At last I awoke to consciousness, as if from a dream. Life and its blessings were mine once more to enjoy, and from the very depths of my soul I breathed forth a prayer of unmistakable joy and thankfulness to the Most High for my unexpected deliverance. Herbert Stanley was taken back to the asylum from which he had escaped, and in a few months after completed his miserable existence.

How a Man Feels with His Head Off.

It is considered on all sides that the body does not feel one inch of deprivation—of sensation—for the brain being the seat of sensation to the whole frame through the medium of the spinal marrow, every part of the body beneath the point at which the latter may be divided must be deprived of feeling. But it by no means follows that the head is deprived of sensation immediately after decapitation, nor that it may not retain its consciousness, and like the head of the Irish knight who was killed by Saladin in the holy war, get up and declare that it was never cut off by so sharp a cimeter blow. There is a story of a man, Legare, who, roundly at the executioner for not keeping a keener axe; but it is quite impossible that it may be troubled with very serious reflection upon the irreversibility of its fate, and the awfulness of its deprivation. In support of this unpleasant theory many facts are adduced, with grave vouchers for their authenticity. Among others is the unfortunate Queen of Scots, whose lips continued to move in prayer for at least a quarter of an hour after the executioner had performed his duties. It is stated that having put his mouth to the ear of a decapitated criminal's head and called by name, the eyes turned to the side from whence the voice came; and the fact is attested by Fontaine, Morgue, Guillotine, Naubie and Aldint. On the word "murder" being called in the case of a criminal executed for that crime at Obletens, the half-closed eyes opened wide with an expression of reproach on those who stood around.

Words of Wisdom.

There are two kinds of ambition, that which has a specific object—the ambition of practical men—and that which is general—the ambition of dreamers.

What a power there is in innocence! whose very helplessness is its safeguard; in whose presence even passion himself stands abashed, and stands worshiper at the very altar he came to despoil.

One who is injured ought not to return the injury, as the multitude think; for on no account can it be right to do injustice. Therefore, it is not right to return an injury, or to do evil to any man, however we may have suffered from him.

Let us not listen to those who think we ought to be angry with our enemies, and who believe this to be great and manly. Nothing is more praiseworthy, and nothing more clearly indicates a great and noble soul, than clemency and readiness to forgive.

No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life from having made once an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure.

Do not work for fame. Work to do good. Qualify yourself to do all the good it is possible for you to do. Improve the mind. Acquire stores of knowledge, and use that knowledge to benefit mankind. Fame will come if you merit it. If you do not merit it, you may seek it till you go to your grave, and never grasp it. Have a definite object. Let that be a worthy one—a philanthropic one, if possible. March steadily forward—not daily, but hourly—toward the object you have in view. No matter what obstacles are to be scaled, never yield till you are victorious. Men who work for fame, never get it. It comes, if at all, because it is merited; because of superior qualifications exercised in the discharge of duty; because of noble deeds done for humanity—and, in a hundred other ways, because of work done meriting it.

The only way to gain fame is to do something worthy of it—but do not do that something to win it. If sought for in that way, it will avoid your grasp like an apparition. —Coburn's Rural World.

New Explosives.

It will be remembered that a little before Christmas, in 1877, a confectionery establishment in Barclay street, suddenly exploded in a mysterious manner. The roof flew up and the front wall flew out, the bookkeepers were blown through one window, and the salesmen another, and the air was transiently clouded with gum-drops and packing girls, all of whom luckily got off without injury. In the absence of any apparent cause for such an occurrence it was, of course, laid to the engineer, who was dead and could not answer for himself; but his boiler answered for him, as it remained quite intact after the explosion. It was then surmised by an anxious public that some inventive Guy Fawkes had rented premises in the building, and that his explosives had gone off prematurely, hoisting him with his own petard, and distributing him through space as cat's meat.

None of these conjectures turned out to be correct. It is now known that a certain degree of attenuation, and under certain conditions, the dust of flour, starch or sugar is as explosive as gunpowder, and that it was to the sudden ignition of this impalpable substance that Messrs. Greenleaf owed the destruction of their manufactory. On the second of May, 1878, the Washington mill, at Minnesota, with a single exception the largest in the world, incurred a similar visitation, and one of the most extensive and solidest structures in the country, built throughout of stone, with walls two yards in thickness at their base, were in a few seconds reduced to a shapeless mass of ruin. In December of the same year the Anchor mill, of the same place, was partially destroyed by a like catastrophe.

So many destructive accidents, originating in similar causes, have drawn scientific attention to the subject, and various remedies have been proposed. Mr. E. W. Spalding, of Philadelphia, condemns the location of the wheat and flour dust-rooms in the basement of the mill; and thinks they should be in a separate building. He shows that in the flour dust-room of the Washburn mill there accumulated in a single day sixty sacks of dust of 125 pounds each, the explosive force of which would be obtained in better than the Manumintion. It is his theory that the fire was started by friction between the mill-stones, which were being run dry in order to clean them, preparatory to the reception of a new grade of wheat. With improved ventilation, to be secured by a large brick chimney in the centre of every mill to carry off the finer particles of dust, he thinks such accidents would be prevented in the future. Dr. Weber, of Berlin, has likewise published his views upon the subject in a work which obtained a prize from the association of German millers, and his recommendation is that the millstones be inclosed in air-tight curbs, in which the dust is condensed, and thus prevented from diffusing itself through the air, which is a condition of its explosiveness. The cause of these accidents being defined, remedies could, of course, long be wanting, and if those suggested by Mr. Spalding and Professor Weber should turn out to be inadequate, others will without doubt be applied, until it will become almost as safe to visit a flour mill as a powder magazine or dynamite factory. —New York Tribune.

The Plague in Russia.

The origin of the plague, which is making such terrible ravages in Russia, is clearly traced in the Astrakhan correspondence of the London *Globe*. The epidemic appeared in the Cosack village of Velyan-Stanitzia soon after the return of two Cosack regiments from the war in Asia Minor, and was very likely brought over with their old clothes and rags. It is well known that an average case of cholera, or plague, or typhus, is not infrequently carried by the regiments during the war, but it has also been ascertained that during their return homeward no one was attacked by the disease. Prior to their homeward march the Cosacks' clothes and other effects were disinfected and well smoked; but probably the men did not expose all their rags and booty to that process, and thus many articles remained infected. The report regarding the appearance of typhus was received by the Cosack authorities toward the end of November. 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"You were sure to see him surrounded by some of the passengers or sailors. The amount of industry he displayed was truly wonderful, for he was invariably at work in the early morning, long before any of the other passengers had thought of turning out of their snug berths.

"As I have already stated, we were but six days' sail from Melbourne. For the first time in our experience of him, the pleasant passenger appeared at the breakfast table with a solemn, downcast expression of face and a silent tongue. Before dinner was over, I asked him what troubled his mind and caused this unhappy change in his wonted cheerful manner.

"At first, he tried to evade my queries by replying that it was "nothing, nothing in particular;" but I pressed him persistently until I won from him the following explanation:

"Perhaps, after all," he said, "it is only fair that I should explain matters